Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 31.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1820. [NUMBER 1577.

FOR LONDON
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY
THE
Honorable E. I. C. Extra Ship
Brothers,
Ralph Stamp Commander
BUILT ON SIR R. SEPPING'S PLAN.

HAS very Superior Accommodations for Passengers. For Passage apply to the Commander on board, or at *Hormajee Bomanjee's Office*, where a plan of the Accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 23th August 1820.

FOR LONDON,
THE SHIP,
Phœnix,
Captain ALEX. WEYNTON,
WILL SAIL HENCE POSITIVELY
On SATURDAY 26th Instant,
FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE
APPLY TO
WILLIAM MILBURN, Esq.
N. B. This Ship carries a Surgeon.
Bombay, Aug. 16.

Messrs. FORBES, & Co.

HAVE lately received for Sale, from the House of Messrs. *Murdoch, Yuille, Wardrop, & Co.* ten Pipes of Madeira Wine, old and of good quality, which may be had, on application at the Godowns under their Office, at Rs. 450 per Pipe,

(3) *Bombay, August 16.*

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.
John Yeates,
WILL SELL BY PUBLIC
Auction,
On WEDNESDAY next.
TO CLOSE A CONCERN.

Seventeen dozen Old Hock,
Eight do. Moselle,
Three do. Red & White Hermitage,
Twenty four do. Champaigne
Ten do. Vin de Grave,

A L S O

TWENTY dozens of Superior Cogniac Brandy; twenty four doz. Hodgson's Beer; half a pipe of London Particular in bottles.

LIKEWISE,

A Consignment of New Regulation Military Caps with Silver Lace, Scales and Feathers complete, being a surplus sent from England, for the Officers of His Majesty's Regiments, together with several Europe Shawls. Also, a quantity of Raw Hides.

P. S. The Liquors to be put up at one o'clock precisely.

Bombay, August 23.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the Partnership hitherto subsisting between *Mr. Samuel Ferrar* and *Eduljee Cursetjee* under the Firm of *Ferrar and Eduljee*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that the business will in future be carried on by *Eduljee Cursetjee* and his *Sons*. It is earnestly solicited that all persons indebted to the Firm of *Ferrar* and *Eduljee* will have the goodness to remit the amount of their respective debts with the least possible delay, as *Mr. Ferrar's* stay in this Country depends entirely on their collection. All persons having any demands thereon are requested to send in the same for adjustment.

Bombay, 1st August, 1820.

Eduljee Cursetjee & Sons.

BEGS to Assure the Friends of the late Firm and the Public in General that the most Punctual and unremitted attention to their future favour will they hope, ensure them that liberal Support which the late Firm has enjoyed during so long a period in the line of Auction & Commission Business. And they assure them that the Strictest attention will be paid to those who may favor them with orders for their Supplies &c.

Bombay, 9th August 1820.

Eduljee Cursetjee,

REPRESENTATIVE and sole proprietor of the late Firm of *Baxter, Ferrar, and Co.*, is sorry to state that a very large sum still remains due to him on that account, notwithstanding the Firm has been now dissolved 5 years. He takes this opportunity of requesting that all those indebted to him on that account will have the goodness to remit the same to him without delay, as he will be extremely sorry to be compelled to take legal measures to recover the same.

Bombay, 1st August 1820.

Eduljee Cursetjee & Sons,
WILL SELL BY PUBLIC.
Auction.
AT THEIR ROOMS IN.
Meadow Street
On MONDAY Next the 18th Inst.

A Number of double and single poled Tents, a quantity of Hodgson's Beer in bottles, likewise a quantity of Europe bottled Ale, on account of the Shippers, and some Europe Boots, Hats and a variety of other articles, at twelve o'clock will be Sold several Saddle Horses, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, August 23.

Mr. Scheillenberger,

BEGS respectfully to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement that by the kind permission of the Managers, he purposes presiding at a Concert in the Theatre, on the evening of the 4th September, which will consist of the newest and most fashionable pieces of Music. Further particulars will be mentioned in the next advertisement.

Bombay, August 23.

A CARD.

THE GAZETTE OFFICE,
Army List,
WILL BE READY FOR
Delivery
On FRIDAY next 25th Instant.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 11TH AUGUST 1820.

MR. Henry Lambert Arden having arrived yesterday, in the Hon'ble Company's Chartered Ship Brothers, and produced the counterpart of his covenant as an Assistant Surgeon for this Presidency, is accordingly admitted on the establishment.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon Arden to the Medical duties of the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Thetis.

12th August 1820.

Lieut. Colonel J. C. McClintock of the 1st battalion 3d Regt. N. I. is placed on the Invalid establishment, at his own request, having represented his inability to perform the active duties of his profession after a period of twenty five years of uninterrupted service in this country.

Lieut. Colonel T. C. Harris having died on the 8th of October last, the following alterations are ordered by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to take place.

ADJUSTMENT.

Infantry.

Lieutenant Col. W. D. Sealy to take rank,---Date of rank 9th October 1819.

Ninth Regiment N. I.

Major R. A. Willis, Captain M. Sappitt and Lieut. A. P. LeMessurier to take rank, vice Sealy promoted, ---Date of rank 9th October 1819.

Captain A. B. Campbell, and Lieut. T. R. Gordon to take rank, vice Anderson deceased.---Do. do, 15th October 1819.

The Governor in Council is pleased to grant Captain C. Davis of the 2d Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry a furlough to Hyderabad on private affairs from the 1st of September to the 20th of October next.

In compliment to His present Majesty, whose Birth, day is to be celebrated on Monday the 14th instant, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to determine that the mourning for the late King terminate from to-morrow's date.

15th August 1820.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that both the Marine Battalions be placed under the provisions of the Camp Equipage Regulations of 1804, viz. on the same footing with officers belonging to Native Infantry Regiments of the Line; the same to have effect from the 1st of next month.

16th August 1820.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council anounces to the Army the appointment on the 15th ultimo, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India, of Major General Lionel Smith C. B. to the staff of the Army of this Presidency in the room of Major General Sir William Grant Keir, K. M. T. transferred to the staff of Fort William.

Major General Sir William Grant Keir was placed on the Bombay staff on the 24th of January 1817, since which period the Governor in Council has had occasion to avail himself of his professional talents in the command of the Field force in Guzerat in 1817, on an expedition against the Sawant Warree principality in 1819, in Kutch in the same year, and recently against the Joassmee Pirates in the Gulph of Persia; in each of which important services; the Government expressed its applause of the ability and zeal which marked the Major General's qualifications for command

In adverting to those testimonials of approbation which have been bestowed on Major General Sir William Grant Keir while in command of detachments of the Bombay army, the reputation of which he has contributed so materially to enhance, the Governor in Council cannot allow of the Major General's removal from the Bombay Staff without an assurance of his high respect and esteem for the private and and public character of that distinguished Officer; and recording his sense of the gallantry and ardor with which he has uniformly devoted his exertions to the promotion of the public interests.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
J. B. SIMSON.
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—August 19 Lieut. J. Saunders, 2d | 8th Regt. N. I. from Sholapoor.
Do. J. Sandwith, 2d | 1st Regt. from Seroor.
Do. 21 Wm. Cazalet, Commissary from Calcutta.
Do. W. D. Robertson, S. B. P. D. from Seroor.
Do. Assistant Surgeon Wm. Carstairs, from England.
Do. Cadet H. J. Parkinson, ditto, ditto.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We confess ourselves unable to give Enquirer the information required; it may be that Topaz, instead of being translated Hatman, should be Gunner.

Horace Hornem shall certainly appear in our next.

The Lines on Duelling are omitted, in our present number, for want of room.

The oldest and most tattered Flags are hoisted in windy weather, for this reasoa that the best would be spoiled.

We refer Ardashir to the Letter of Zertoosht published in our Gazette of the 24th of March 1819.

BOMBAY
CURRENT VALUE.
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1820.

BUY. PREM.		SELL. PREM.
RS. 5	Six per Cent. Bengal Loans par 108. none in the market,	RS. 4.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

6 Month sight on London, per Rupee.		2 |	None,	
30 Days	on Calcutta	112	100	Sicca Rs.
30 Days	on Madras	108	100	Madras do.
38 Days	on Surat	98	100	Surat do.
8 Days	on Poonah	103½	100	Poonah do.
8 Days	on Ahmedabad,	110½	100	Ahmed, do.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 23d AUGUST, 1820.

The Honorable Company's Extra Ship Camden, arrived on Monday last, having left England in company with the Brothers, whose arrival we announced some time ago; The kindness of a friend has supplied as with the Courier of the 29th of April, wherein we find that sentence was passed on the Conspirators on Friday the 28th of April. We have given as much of the proceedings in Court on that day as our time has permitted.

The continuation and conclusion of Thistlwoods trial will be found in our Supplement of to-day; we have been reluctantly obliged to condense it, as our means does not enable us to give it at full length.

The Carron Captain Andrew Crawford taken up by Government in the room of the Thetis, H. C. Cruizer for the conveyance of Stores to the Arabian Gulf, to aid H. M. Squadron in the Blockade of the ports of Red-Sea; will sail to-day.

Captain Bruce of the H. C. Marine embarks on this ship, as Political agent, and we have little doubt, that his representations aided by the appearance of the Squadron in these seas will induce the Imaum of Sena, to make such reparation and concession as we shall think ample for the insults, so often inflicted on our peacable and unresisting countrymen.

The Bengal post has been by no means regular for some time past; and in particular we miss our India Gazette, which in the fine weather used to come in on Monday, now seldom arrives until after the publication of our paper on Wednesday; and in some instances not, until Friday.

On Sunday afternoon last, a number of Piles of wood were blown down by the violence of the wind, by which accident one man was killed outright and some others wounded.

On examining, these piles of wood, we were struck with the insufficiency of their support, and the only wonder is that such accidents do not more frequently occur.

The weather during the last week, has been seasonable, the rain has been abundant, and the present reports from the Lower Konkans, speak of the probability of excellent crops.

LONDON.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.—The Manchester market appears to be gradually improving. goods and yarns were more brisk on Tuesday at last week's prices, trade it was stated seemed reviving, and foreign houses were expected to come forward to purchase rather more liberally. The Cotton market was less brisk than the former week's business had given rise to expect. In this market Sugars of all descriptions continue in demand, but prices remain unaltered Coffee is steady, with the exception of Dutch, which has declined in price, owing to the quantity brought forward. Cotton has been more in request this week. Other articles of West India produce remain unaltered. Cohen's Exchange List, April 28.

Mr. Evans, who has been appointed the Recorder of Bombay, is the author of the following law books.

"Essays on the action for money had and reiceived, on the law of assurances, and on the law of bills of exchange and promissory notes 8vo. 1820.

General view of the decisions of Lord Mansfield in civil causes, vols. 4to 1803.

Letter to Sir Samuel Romilly Kt. on the revision of the bankrupt law, 8vto. 1810.

M. Prother's treatise on the law of obligations or contracts, with notes illustrative of the English law on the subject. 8vto 2 vol. 1806.

[*Bombay Courier.*

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE.
and
NAVAL REPORT.

We have much pleasure in laying before our readers the following Directions for the West Coast of Sumatra, which have been handed to us for publication.

The selfish policy, which induces individuals, acquiring information of a nature so important to the lives and property of those engaged in commerce, to confine it to their own breasts for the sake of securing a monopoly of the trade of the places to which it refers, cannot be too much deprecated.

We have extracted the above paragraph, as will be perceived, from a late Calcutta Journal, as we are unwilling that the class of persons, to whom this paragraph evidently alludes, should be so stigmatised; For though it is certain that many Captains of Ships dislike to appear in print, yet the fact that their Journals, their charts and their observations, are at the command of any person that will ask for them, is too well established to fear contradiction; It is by no means our wish to detract from the merit of the Salamanca but we cannot forbear saying, that where established Directories exsist, the best way is to point out their errors; as by writing new directions that differ but little, from these already in use; confusion only is created.

For instance it was hardly necessary to say that the Syren shoal is in one with the outer Zelody Island bearing N. ½ W; when Horsburgh says, the Shoal on which the Syren struck bears S. ½ E. distance 3½ Leagues from the outer Zelody Island.

The H. C. Ship Canning, sails to-day for China, having on board about 1600 Bales of Cotton at the very low freight of 16 Rupees per Candy.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—August 21st, Ship Exmouth. W. Mannington, from Calcutta 25 June.

H. C. Ship Camden, J. Johnson, from London, 2d May.

PASSENGERS.

Per Exmouth.—Captain Morse, Capt. Cazelet, Mr. Young

Per Camden.—Mr. Carstairs, Mr. Parkinson, Mr. Stuart.

DEPARTURES.—*None.*

When our paper went to the press, The Canning for China; The Lady Melville for Bengal and the Carron for Mocha, were below the Middle ground, ready to avail themselves of to-morrow mornings tide.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Phœnix, for London.
Ship Eliza, for Mauritius.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. Cruizers.

Sylph, Thetis.

H. C. Ships.

Brothers and Camden.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Ahmedy, Lowjee, Ann, Lovely Tish, Myra, Francis Warden, Faz el Kerim, Bannerman, Milford.

FREE TRADERS.

Phœnix.

BENGAL SHIPS.

Susan, Eliza, Exmouth.

CEYLON AND MALABAR.

Cochin, Samdany.

PORTUGUEZE.

Caroline,

ARABS.

Howlee Luxmee, Larkasor.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

July 16.—Portugese Ship Maria Premeiro, S. L. Romos, from Rio de Janeiro 1st March, and Mozambique 10th June.

Do. 19, Brig Victorine, Regard, from Mauritius 26th December, Madras and Pondicherry 30th June.

Do. 20, Ship Golconda, James Thomas Edwards, from London 17th March and Madras 15th July.

Do. 21, Brig John Shore, J. Williams, from Port Jackson, 16th April and Corang 15th June.

OFF CALCUTTA.

Do. 22, The Victorine, (Brig)

PASSENGERS.

Per ship Golconda, from London.—Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Havell, Senior. Mrs. Havell, Junior; Misses Dring and Gibson; Messrs. J. Johnson, and John Todd, Assistant Surgeons; Messrs. C. J. Cornish, S. Hunter, Richard Lanton, Alexander Hodges, John Evans, J. Shell, Colin Campbell and Edward Watt, Cadets; Mr. Gibson, Senior, Mr. Gibson, Junior, Mr. Havell, Senior, Mr. Havell, Junior, Mr. G. Havell, and Mr. Mackeller.

From Madras.—N. Alexander, Esq. and Capt. Ramton, H. M. 14th Dragoons.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

July 16.—Ship Dorah, J. Aken, for Cape, via Isle of France.

Do. 17, French Ship Martiniquais, J. Moreau for Bordeaux.

Do. do. Ship Po, J. R. Arbuthnot, for Madras.

Do. 18, Hannah, J. L. Heathorn, for China.

Do. do. Thalia, P. Herbert, for China via Penang.

Do. 19. Ship Morning Star, Jas. Wallace, for Penang and Eastward

Do. do. Brig Snipe, A Harg. for Sandwich Islands and South America.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

The Colonel Young, (Brig)

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations on the 22d Instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain.—The Cumbrian, Charlotte, Glenelg and Victoria.

Passed up.—The John Shore, (brig)

NEW ANCHORGE.

Remain.—The H. C. Ship Castle Huntly. Asia, Astell, and Portuguese Ship Maria Premeira.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—July 27th, Ship Indian Trader, F. Ford, from Batavia 21st, & Bencoolen 29th June.

Do. Ship Lady Banks. E, Cappen, from London 16th March, and Madras 1st April.

Do. 29, Ship Partridge, G. Betham from Gravesend 2d April.

Do. 30, Ship Moostapha, J. Hurst, from Bombay 16th July.

Do. Cutter Tartar, J. Mathevy, from Negapatam 28th July.

Do. Ship Lady Nugent, R. Swanston, from Liverpool 18th March.

Do. 31. H. C. Ship Woodford, A. Chapman, from Lizard 15th April.

August 2, Ship Alfred, E, Wilkinson, from Portsmouth 9th January, Lisbon 18th Madeira 23d April, and Cape 27th June.

DEPARTURES.—July 30th, Grab Ship Futta Alvadood, W. Richardson, for Penang.

August 1, Ship Venus, G. Dawson, to the Eastward.

Do. 2, Brig Four Sisters, T. W. Stunt, to the Northern Ports.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY

MARRIAGE.

On the 17th instant, by the Rev. James Clow, of the Kirk of Scotland at the Presidency, Mr. John Byrne, conductor of ordnance, to Miss Susanna Grinlinton.

BIRTHS,

On Sunday the 20th instant, at her House near Mazagon, the Lady of Captain A, Wogan Browne, B. M. [illegible] G. of a Daughter.

On the 21st [illegible] the Lady of Sir Roger de Faria, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At her house near the one mile stone Mazagon Road, on the 19th instant, Mrs. Mary Ann Byrne, a widow, whose [illegible]en name was Edwards, and was a Native of Chepstow in Monmouthshire.

At Surat, on the morning of the 13th instant, Charlotte, the Second Daughter of Lieut. Colonel Imlack, C. B. Aged one year & nine months.

On Wednesday night, Mrs. Cooper, wife of Mr Thomas Cooper, Master of the General School.

This most amiable woman, by the gentleness of her manners, by the matronly care she took of the objects of her charge, and by the economy and diligence she displayed in managing the domestic concerns of the School, had conciliated the good will and esteem of the Society, at whose invitation she came to this country, and by whom her loss will be severely felt.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.

On the 17th July, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Joseph Parson, Mr. John Contestabili, to Miss Emelia Gomes.

On the same day, at Dum-Dum, Corporal Patrick Munday, of Artillery, to Miss Charlotte Plomer.

On the 20th July, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Parson, James Blechynden, Esq. to Miss Radfield.

On the 22d July, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, James Lamb, Esq. to Mrs Evelina Jane Durack, relict of Lieut. Lawrence Durack, of the 22d Regt. N, I,

BIRTHS.

At Deinagepore, on the 15th July, the Lady of J, A, D, Watson, Esq, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter,

On the 20th July, Mrs Andrew Black, of Jessore, of a Son,

DEATHS.

On the 18th July, Mrs, Ann Butler, wife of Captain J, A, Butler, of the ship Coromandel, aged 30 years,

Same day, Mrs, Elizabeth Andrews, widow of Mr, Thomas Andrews, formerly Port Master at Diamond Harbour, aged 40 years,

On the 22d July, at the house of Henry Mathew, Esq, Captain William Peacock Fulcher, Commanding the Bombay Ship Asia, sincerely and most deservingly regretted by his surviving friends,

At Colombo, on the 14th June, Charlotte Lambertina Henrieta Rynoldina, eldest daughter of Baron Von Bergheim, aged 4 years,

MADRAS.

DEATHS.

At Vellore, an the 23d July, at the Commanding Officer's House, Mr. Surgeon John Rich, of the 2d Battalion 14th Regt. N. I. of a fit of apoplexy—A Gentleman whose loss will long be severely deplored by every person who had the pleasure of knowing him; able in his profession, attentive and kind to his patients, honorable and upright in every part of his character. Leaving a Widow and Infant, with a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances to lament the premature death of a truly worthy man.

In Camp at Kallodghee, on the 9th June last after a severe illness which he bore with much fortitude, Alexander Stewart, Esq. of Stenton, late Captain Commanding the 2d Battalion 3d Regiment. This lamented Officer received a severe Wound in action with the Enemy in 1801, from the effects of which he continued to suffer throughout the remainder of his life.——He was actively employed during the whole of the arduous campaigns of 1803 and 4 in the Mahratta Country under Sir Arthur Wellesly (the present Duke of Wellington) and the late Colonel Wallace.——Strict and honorable in his principles, his conduct was marked by an anxious and ardent zeal to discharge efficiently every duty entrusted to him.

On Sunday the 30th ultimo, at Mr. Lewcock's House, in the Black Town, after a lingering illness, Mr. Robert Lane, aged 30 years and 6 months. The loss of this excellent young man, is most sincerely regretted by his relations friends and acquaintances.

On the 27th July, of the Cholera Morbus, Mrs, E, Meyer, Widow of the late Rev, J. Meyer of the Dutch Church of Negapatam, in the 73d year of her age, This worthy Lady has left a widow daughter, and a number of friends to deplore her loss.

At Kullianny on the 4th June, of the Cholera Morbus, Captain James Garling, 11th Regt, N. I. In this Officer the Service has lost a Zealous, active, and intelligent Officer, the remembrance of whose excellent qualities and amiable manner will make a lasting impression upon the minds of his numerous friends and acquaintances,

At Masulipatam on the 7th ultimo, of a bilious fever, Lieut, R, H, Hodges, 22d Regt, N, I, sincerely regretted by those who knew him,

On Monday last, the 31st July, departed this life, Mr, E, A, J, Kennedy, aged 30 years and 8 months, the only Son of the late Major Kennedy; and Son-in-law of Mr, N, J, Goolamier; his remains was deposited in the Roman Catholic Chapel at the Luz leaving a young Widow and an infant daughter, and a large family to bemoan their irreparable loss,

EUROPE.

MARRIED.

At Clifton, on the 26th instant, by the Rev. Archdeacon Trevelyan, the Rev. Allen Cooper, Chaplain to the Marquis of Exeter, to Harriet Anne eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Turner, Archdeacon of Taunton and Canon of Wells, and grand-daughter of the late Admiral Sir Wm. Burnaby.

On the 27th inst. at St. Pancras Church, by the Rev. E. Bickersteth, Thomas Young, Esq. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and second son of the late Robert Young, Esq. of Castlerea, Ireland, to Susan Anna, only daughter of R. W. Missing, Esq. of Posbroke Cottage, Titchfield, Hants.

On Tuesday last, at Brighton, Francis Newton, Esq. 90th Light Infantry, to Harriet Matilda, daughter of the late Thomas Chamberlain, Esq. of London.

BIRTH.

At St. Hiliers, Jersey, on the 8th inst. the Lady of G. R. Baillie, Esq. Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, of a son.

DIED.

At two o'clock yesterday morning, at Landley, Kent, her Grace the Dowager Duchess of Northumberland.

On the 26th inst., at his seat, Goldings, in Herts, Richard Emmott of Emmott Hall, in the County of Lancaster, Esq. aged 2[illegible]

At his house St. James's Square, Edinburgh, on the 15th current, James Robertson, Esq. writer to the signet.

On Wednesday, at Hurley Court, Berks, in the 40th year of his age, Thomas Townsend, Esq., eldest son of Gore Townsend, Esq. and Lady Elizabeth, of Honington Hall, Warwickshire, and son-in-law of the Right Hon. Sir Wm. Scott.

On Tuesday night, at his house in York, after a painful illness, which he bore with the firmness and resignation of a true Christian, Hall Plumer, Esq. elder brother of the Master of the Rolls.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE. OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1820.

BUY.		SELL.
2 6	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation (PREMIUM.)	2

JULY, 22,

In our number of the 26th May we noticed the arrival in the river of the Brig *Helen.* of this port—one of the vessels which had been driven by the violence of the Gale on the 8th of that month from Madras Roads. When this vessel was blown from her anchorage, her commander, Second Officer, Serang, and others of the crew were on shore. She was shortly after totally dismasted—the sea continually breaking over her soon cleared the deck of every thing, and to add to the misfortunes and embarrassment of these on board, the Chief Officer, the only European remaining among them, was killed by the lashings of the booms giving way.

In this distressed situation, Abdulla Peerbhoy, Tindal, assumed the command by the consent of all and continued in the management of the vessel. Jury Masts were rigged, and eventually they succeeded in bringing her safe into Port. The vessel and cargo were so greatly injured as to prove nearly total losses to the underwriters.

The good conduct of the lascars, who arrived here in the *Helen*, both during the gale and after its abatement, when left to themselves without any European to controul them or unite their exertions, has been so conspicuous as to attract the attention and obtain the rewards of those who are interested in the prosperity of the country trade. The Committee of the Marine Registry Office have caused medals to be prepared with suitable inscriptions for the whole of them, and yesterday they met for the purpose of distributing these tokens of approbation. The one given to Abdulla Peerbhoy is of Gold, with silver chain and call. Vincente de Cruz, the only seacunnie on board, has also received one of Gold. Silver ones were given to the remaining lascars to the number of twenty-three.

All these medals have been executed by Hamilton and Co. in very handsome style, They are heart shaped, of good size, and two that we have seen have the following Inscriptions and Devices.

1. INSCRIPTION.

The Committee of
THE MARINE REGISTRY OFFICE,
Calcutta,
Have given this Medal to
MAHOMMED ALLY,
Registered Tindal, No. 5490,
For his good conduct
On board the Brig HELEN, of this Port,
In May 1820.

REVERSE.

A View of the Ship's Quarter Deck with a Man at the Wheel and others employed working Ship.

2. INSCRIPTION.

The Committee of
THE MARINE REGISTRY OFFICE,
At Calcutta,
Have given this Medal to
ASSORF,
Ordinary Seamen, No. 15,764,
For his good conduct
On board the Brig HELEN, of this Port,
In May 1820.

REVERSE.

The HELEN, in full sail.

Madras.

AUGUST. 5.

Late yesterday evening, the expected Ship *Charles Mills*, Captain Jackson, from London the 11th of April, anchored in the Roads.

PASSENGERS,

For Madras: Mrs. Welsh, Mrs. Balmain, Mrs. Bertram; Misses Welsh, Armstrong, and Hawkins; Major Balmain, Major Simpson, Mr. Sendham, Assistant Surgeon; Messrs. Waddel, Newton, Campbell, Stenton, & Musgrove, Cadets.—For Bengal: Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Whitehead, two Misses Elliots, Miss Morrell, Miss Donohoe; Col. Elliott, C. Assey, Esq. Mr. R. Morrell; Messrs. W. Jackson, C. Freeman, and G. Huish, Cadets.

English Extracts.

THE STATE PRISONERS.

OLD BAILEY, FRIDAY, APRIL 21.

The prisoners, since Wednesday, have remained in a state of great dejection: *Davidson* philosophically says, "It can't be helped;" and "that they can die but once." Some of his companions cannot reconcile themselves with the same indifference to their probable fate. Mrs. Thistlewood has had an interview with her husband since his conviction. She was greatly affected: the levity which she had previously manifested seemed to have deserted her, and she gave way to the full tide of her feelings.

Thistlewood himself seems to be perfectly resigned.

The Jury having been re-summoned, began to assemble about eight o'clock, and produced a little bustle; but with the exception of these gentlemen, the pressure for admission to the Court was but trifling.

Mr. Brown continues his humane attention to the prisoners; and does all in his power to render their situation comfortable; of this they all express their conciousness.

The demand on the part of the Grand Jury yesterday, to be admitted to that part of the gaol in which the prisoners are confined, was in all respects irregular, and could only have been dictated by an inexcusable curiosity. Independently of their having no real right to such a privilege, the positive orders to Mr. Brown are, to admit no person upon any pretence whatever, to his prisoners, save under a special order from the Privy Council. Their wives and Solicitor are the only persons allowed to have conversation with them—and even the Sheriffs are not permitted to be with them, except in the presence of a witness.

Yesterday the son of the prisoner *Thistlewood* applied for and obtained an order from the Privy Council to see his father. The unfortunate boy was in an agony of grief on quitting the prison.

Ings was yesterday so ill from the state of his mind, that it became necessary to call in the aid of the apothecary to the gaol.

OLD BAILEY, FRIDAY, APRIL 28.

SENTENCE OF DEATH ON THISTLEWOOD AND HIS COMPANIONS.

[We yesterday gave as copious an abstract of the following proceeding as was practicable, considering the early hour at which we are compelled to go to press. We think it, however, desirable to give a more complete account, especially of the speeches of the prisoners, that the country may know their desperate character from their own mouths.]

The prisoners were on Thursday night all put in irons, with the exception of Ings, who still remains indisposed.

At a quarter after nine o'clock this morning, Lord Chief Justice Abbott, the Lord Chief Baron Richards, Lord Chief Justice Dallas, Mr. Justice Richardson, Mr. Justice Best, and the Common Sergeant, entered the Court.

Mr. Brown, the Governor of Newgate, immediately received directions to bring the prisoners forward.

In a few minutes the prisoners were conducted to the bar, each accompanied by an officer; they were all, with the exception of Ings, double ironed on the legs the irons being supported by a handkerchiefs which came up between the legs, and was fastened to a band or a another handkerchief tied round the waist. Ings seemed, besides his illness, to labour under a considerable degree of mental anxiety; & for a great part of the time that he remained in Court, was much absorbed in thought. Some of the other prisoners, though not apparently insensible to the awful situation in which they stood did not seem much affected by it. Thistlewood and Davidson exhibited the most hardened apathy; Brunt had an appearance of much resolution, but still his countenance showed that it was the effect of a struggle with feelings of a less hardy character. Tidd was as composed as any, but possessed more of what would be called steadiness than we noticed in the faces of the others. We speak now

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only of their first appearance on being put to the bar, for subsequently, as they proceed to address the Court, they were all more or less affected, though some in a manner quite different from the others.

Mr. Shelton, Clerk of the Arraigns, first called upon Arthur Thistlewood, and addressing him in the usual terms, said, "You stand convicted of high treason; what have you to say why you should not be sentenced to die according to law?"

Thistlewood had a long written address in his hand, and many of the other prisoners spoke in defence but we have been forced to give merely the heads as the paper did not reach us until late on Tuesday. BOMBAY EDITOR.

Proclamation was now made by the Crier that the Judge was going to proceed to pass sentence on the prisoners, and enjoining strict silence in the Court.

The Lord Chief Justice Abbott, having put on that solemn part of the judicial insigna; the black velvet cap proceeded to his awful duty.

We gave the principal part of the Learned Judge's address yesterday. The following impressive observations, however, deserve to be given at greater length.

"Some of you have now openly avowed your intention to have been that of taking away the lives and of steeping your hands in the blood of fourteen men totally unknown to most of you, and who could not therefore have given you any cause of offence.—That Englishman should have laid aside the national character, and should have formed for a moment the idea of perpetrating so horrid a crime, was almost incredible, and thank God it is without parallel, and I hope will ever continue to be so in the history of this country. Yet that such had been your design has been too clearly made out by the verdict of Jurors to admit of its being even doubted. It now only remains for me to pronounce on you the dreadful sentence of the law; but before doing this, let me most earnestly and fervently implore you to employ the short time that remains for you in this world, in endeavouring by prayer to obtain mercy from that Almighty Power before whom you have so soon to appear, and whom you have so highly offended. The mercy of Heaven may be obtained by all who seek it in a proper manner. It is by unfeigned penitence, by sorrow for offences, by earnest, constant prayer, faith in the merits of our blessed Redeemer, that the guilty alone can hope for mercy. The Divine compassion is never withheld from him who, with an honest heart, confesses his sins, and implores the benignity of heaven to be extended to him. This, and this only, is what you ought now to seek. Whether the admonition I have given you will have any effect I know not; but I once more most solemnly implore you not to allow your eternal happiness to be lost by the hardness of heart which you at present display, for the few [illegible]lotted to you will soon elapse. The [illegible] of the Court upon you is that you, [illegible] of you, be taken from hence to the [illegible] whence you came, and from thence [illegible]be drawn upon a hurdle to a place of [illegible] and be there hanged by the neck un[illegible]ead, and that afterwards your heads shall be severed from your bodies, and your bodies be divided into four quarters, to be disposed of as his Majesty shall think fit. And may the God of all mercy and grace have mercy upon your souls!"

The Crier said aloud, "Amen!" in which he was joined by many in the Court, who were deeply affected by his Lordship's impressive address.

The address seemed to affect none of the prisoners, excepting Gilchrist who wept very much and left the Court in a state of great anguish. Davidson looked round the Court in a seemingly careless and indifferent manner, as did several others of the prisoners.

Tidd came to the bar, as the prisoners were about to be removed, and hoped that his Lordship would relieve him from the irons as they hurt his legs very much, he having for some time laboured under a severe indisposition from them.

The Lord Chief Justice said, he had no doubt but that Mr. Brown would pay him every attention, and give him every necessary assistance in his awful situation.

They were then taken from the Bar, and, as we understand, conveyed to seperate cells.

THE PRISONERS.

APRIL 29.

Thistlewood, *Brunt*, *Ings*, *Davidson* and *Tidd* have been placed together in what is called the condemned room. On their removal from the bar, yesterday, after they had received sentence, their conduct was marked by great firmness. *Ings*, having recovered from his indisposition, like his unhappy companions, was double-ironed: the moment he got the irons on he began to dance about, and to exhibit a brutal carelessness and hardihood, which from the previous conduct he had manifested, it was thought did not belong to his real character. The Rev. Mr. Cotton, the Chaplain of the Goal, endeavoured, by the most mild and persuasive language, to bring them to a sense of their awful situation, and in the words of the Chief Justice, "to induce them by prayer, through the intercession of their blessed Redeemer, to seek pardon of their God for the crimes of which they had been guilty." His efforts, however, were fruitless; they said they wanted not his assistance. "They were *Deists*, and had no faith in the merits of our Saviour." In vain did he urge those arguments which were consistent with his sacred functions; the doctrines of those infidel writers which have been unfortunately so widely disseminated throughout the country, had got complete possession of their minds, and they turned a deaf ear to his exhortations. The force of example may have produced some effect upon their conduct, and as long as they continue together, they will perhaps maintain the same hardness of spirit. They are, we understand, this day to be removed to seperate cells, and when left to their own solitary reflections, it is more than probable, as in the case of *M'Innis*, the light of truth may burst upon them, and awaken them to a sense of duty. That it may do so must be the fervent hope of all good men; for however diabolical their crimes are, it would be indeed shocking that they should quit this world without a due sense of their obligation to their Creator. It would seem from the conversation of these wretched culprits, that many of them were kept completely in the dark as to the ulterior projects, and that *Thistlewood* was the pivot upon which the fate of other parts of the country, with which he was in correspondence, would turn. Some of their wives are as great enthusiasts as themselves, and wait with anxiety for the "great something which is to be done."

It is expected that the execution will not long be delayed—and that it will take place in the course of next week, at the usual place for such scenes, in the, Old Bailey.

There will be no condemned Sermon tomorrow. The chapel is at present occupied by soldiers.

GLASGOW, APRIL 3.

A STRIKE OF WORK IN GLASGOW.

We are sorry to state that at no time since the begining of Radicalism, has there been such an apprehension of danger as within the last ten days in Glasgow and its neighbourhood. It was supposed that the new fangled notion which dazzled some of our people had given way to the thinking sober-mindedness of the Scotch character; but if appearances are to be trusted, this conclusion has been too hastily drawn. There has lately prevailed a system of intimidation not formerly attempted; and many well disposed peaceable people in manufactories and work shops have been obliged to enter the lists of the disaffected, from the terror of their lives. Indeed it is more among the operatives who have resisted the importunities and threats to join in those unlawful associations that the fear of danger exists, than among those in more elevated situations.

Between Saturday night and Sunday morning there was posted upon the walls in Glasgow, Paisley, and in all the manufacturing towns and villages for a dozen miles round, an Address to the People of England, Ireland, and Scotland, calling upon them to come forward instantly, and to effect, by force, if resisted, a revolution in the Government. This paper is supposed to have been printed in England; and we should suppose it of English composition, from its dwelling much upon Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights, in which Scotland has no interest,—It is probable then that this same address has been circulated through the manufacturing districts of England; and the accounts of its effects there are looked for with much anxiety by both loyal and disloyal in this part of the country.

One of the injunctions contained in this Address was to abstain from all work after the 1st day of April, and we are extremely sorry to say that this order has been but too implicitly obeyed. All the weavers in Glasgow and its suburbs have struck work, and our streets are crowded with them walking about idle. The weavers in Paisley and its neighbourhood, have also, we understand, ceased to work, and it is not improbable that we may be favoured with a visit from some of them.—The colliers in the country round, have likewise struck this morning and we have unfortunately to increase our list with the cotton spinners, and some of the machine makers and founders. Most of the mills began work this morning, but threatening visits were immediately paid to them, & the workers did not return at breakfast time, or have since left their work. The demeanour of the people in the streets is at present perfectly peaceable, and though they are occasionally gathered into gloomy knots, still every thing bears more the marks of an attempt to intimidate by numbers, than to strike a blow. Indeed such a scheme could scarcely enter into the most visionary head, as our military force in this garrison is of the most formidable description, consisting of artillery, cavalry, a battalion of the Rifle Brigade and volunteers. The whole were under arms this morning before day-break: the regular garrison in their respective barracks; the recruiting parties in St. Vincent street, where was also stationed the troop of Glasgow Light Horse; the Sharp shooters, nearly 700 strong, in George's and a party of the Armed Association in St. Enoch's-square, the Yeomanry of this and some adjoining counties are also on their march; and altogether we should think little is to be apprehended from open resistance, should unfortunately the ill-advised people attempt any such measure.

When this system of intimidation has been carried to such a length, and conducted so openly, there surely could be no great difficulty in discovering and apprehending, some of the intimidators, and thus let an attempt be made to give the due protection of the laws to those who are entitled to it.

The Magistrates have issued the following Proclamation:—

"PROCLAMATION——BY THE LORD PROVOST AND MAGISTRATES OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW, THE SHERIFF OF LANARKSHIRE, AND THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE SAID COUNTY.

"Whereas, we have observed with much surprise and concern, a highly seditious and Treasonable Printed Paper, posted up this morning, not only throughout the city, but in numerous places in the suburbs, denominated 'An Address to the Inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland,' which is obviously a direct declaration of immediately intended hostility to the Government and constitution of this country; We hereby once more give notice, that all attempts which shall be made to follow up the inflammatory spirit and treasonable objects of that Address will be instantly resisted by the civil powers, aided by the strong military force placed at their disposal; and that all measures by assemblages of people in prosecution of such designs will be regarded as an insurrection against the Government, and be instantly put down by the most prompt military execution.

"And whereas, we have been informed that it is the intention of those who have issued the aforesaid Address, to bring in bodies of men from the country in furtherance of their traiterous purposes; we hereby warn all such persons to abstain from being so led away, to their own hazard, and the imminent danger of their lives. And we again warn the loyal and well-disposed inhabitants of this city and suburbs, in the events that any rising as is threatened, shall take place, to keep themselves and their families within doors, and on no account to mingle with those who shall be actually violating the laws of the country.

"Glasgow, April 2, 1820."

HALF PAST TWELVE O'CLOCK.

The crowd is increasing in our streets, but all continues peaceable.——We are obliged to go to press.

Two men are lodged in the Police office for sticking up the Radical Address on Sunday morning, and two others are also confined there for tearing down the Proclamation of the Magistrates on Sunday evening.

APRIL 17.

Yesterday the despatches were closed at the East-India House, and delivered to the pursers of the following ships, viz.

Princess Amelia, Capt. N. Turner; Marchioness of Ely, B. Kay; General Hewitt, J. Pearson; Lady Campbell, T. Marquis—for China direct.

Passengers per Marchioness of Ely,—For Canton, Mr. James Molony Member of Select Committee: Mrs. Molony; Mrs. Morrison, and children.

Per Lady Campbell.—For Bengal, via China, Mr. C. Gale, cadet; Prince of Wales Island, Mrs. M. Macalister.

Per Princess Amelia.—For Canton, Mr. E. Wigram, writer.

W. D. Evans, Esq., barrister-at-law, many years resident of this place, and lately Vice-Chancellor of the county, and stipendiary magistrate of Manchester, has accepted the office of Chief Justice of the presidency of Bombay, formerly held by Sir J. Macintosh.—*Liverpool paper.*

There are at present in Whitecross-street prison, for debt, upwards of 450 prisoners, male and female, all waiting in anxious expectation of being released by an Act of Grace, or insolvent Bill, soon after the meeting of Parliament.

On Tuesday Rear Admiral Lambert sailed for St. Helena, in the Vigo, 74, Captain Thomas Brown, to relieve Rear-Admiral Plampin. A number of Smugglers were put on broad, to serve abroad five years, according to the Statute.

Kingdom of Hayti.—The *Port au-Prince Gazette*, of the 19th of December, 1819, amongst other things, contains an account of a splendid fete, given by the President to the Officers of the English frigate *Iphigenia*, which had just come in from Jamaica with dispatches from Admiral Sir Home Popham. The following toasts were given:—

By General Boyer, the President of Hayti.

"The King of England; he is the Monarch of a free people."

By Captain Hyde Parker.

"His Excellency the President, may he be always victorious in the independence of his country, and may the Haytians perish before they consent to the loss of their liberties."

"The liberty of the people. May all those who endeavour to destroy it, fail in their attempts.

"Wilberforce, Gregoire, and the other philanthropists who have defended our cause."

"Success to all those who have courage enough to maintain their rights."

THE QUEEN.

The following is an abstract of a letter received from her Majesty, the Queen of England, dated Rome, the 16th of March, containing a statement of grievances, experienced during her residence on the Continent:—

'During my residence at Milan, in consequence of the infamous behaviour of Mr. Ompteda (he having bribed my servants to become the traducers of my character;) one of my English gentlemen challenged him; the Austrian government sent off Mr. Ompteda. I wrote myself to the Emperor of Austria, requesting his protection against spies, who employed persons to introduce themselves into my house, and particularly into my kitchen, to poison the dishes prepared for my table. I never received any answer to this letter. After this I was obliged to go into Germany, to visit my relative, the Margravine of Baden, and the Margravine of Bareuth; the shortest road for my return to Italy was through Vienna, and I took that road with the flattering hope that the Emperor would protect me: arrived at Vienna, I demanded public satisfaction for the public insult I had experienced in Lombardy; this was refused me, and new insult was offered. The Emperor refused to meet me, or to accept my visit, Lord Stewart, the English Ambassador, having received a letter from me, informing him of my intention of returning by Vienna, and of taking possession of his house there (as it is the custom for foreign Ambassadors to receive their Princesses into their houses, when travelling,) absolutely refused me his house, left the town, and retired into the country. Lord Stewart afterwards wrote a very imperrinent letter to me, which is now in Mr. Canning's hands, as I sent it to England. Finding the Austrian government so much influenced by the English ministers, I sold my villa on the Lake of Como, and settled myself quietly in the Roman states. I there met with great civility for some time, and protection against the spy, Mr. Ompteda; but from the moment I became Queen of England, all civility ceased. Cardinal Gonsalvi has been much influenced since that period by the Baron de Rydan, the Hanoverian minister, who succeeded Mr. Ompteda, deceased. The Baron de Rydan has taken an oath never to acknowledge me as Queen of England, and persuades every person to call me Caroline of Brunswick. A guard has been refused me as Queen, which was granted to me as Princess of Wales, because no communication has been received from the British government, announcing me as Queen. My messenger was refused a passport for England. I also experienced much insult from the court of Turin. Last year in the month of September (I was then travelling *incognito*, under the name of the Countess Oldi,) I went to the confines of the Austrian estates, to the first small town belonging to the King of Sardinia, on my way to meet Mr. Brougham, at Lyons, as the direct road lay through Turin; I wrote myself to the Queen of Sardinia, informing her that I could not remain at Turin, being anxious to reach Lyons as soon as possible, and also that I was travelling *incognito*; I received no answer to this letter. The post [illegible] at Bronio, the small post town near the [illegible] villa where I then resided, absolutely refused me post horses; in consequence of this I wrote to Mr. Hill, the English minister, demanding immediate satisfaction, and reason for such an insult. Mr. Hill excused himself upon the plea of its being a [illegible] ing, and told me that post horses [illegible] readiness whenever I should [illegible] accordingly set out, and arrived [illegible] the town at night, and ordered [illegible] horses, but I received positive [illegible] through the town, but to pursue [illegible] cuitous road, which obliged me [illegible] the whole night, in very [illegible]

prevented me from reaching the post town (where I should have passed the night) till five in the morning, when by going through Turin, I might have reached it by ten o'clock at night. Finding so much difficulty attending my travelling, I thought the most proper mode for me to pursue, would be to acquaint the high personage of my intention of passing the winter at Lyons, or in the neighbourhood of Lyons, previous to my intended return to England in the spring. I addressed a letter to the French minister for foreign affairs, informing him of my intention, and also that I wished to preserve the strictest *incognito*; no notice was taken of this letter, and one addressed to the prefect of Lyons met with like contempt; in fact, from the 7th of October to the 26th of January, the day I embarked from Toulon for Leghorn, I received so much insult from the governors and prefects, that I almost considered my life in danger, unprotected as I then was in such a country; another motive induced me to leave it—Mr. Brougham could not fix the period for meeting me any where in France. I have written to Lord Liverpool and Lord Castlereagh, demanding to have my name iuserted in the liturgy of the Church of England, and that orders be given to all British ambassadors, ministers, and consuls, that I should be received and acknowledged as the Queen of England, and after the speech made by Lord Castlereagh in the House of Commons, in answer to Mr. Brougham, I do not expect to experience further insult. I have also demanded that a palace may be prepared for my reception. England is my real home, to which I shall immediately fly. I have dismissed my Italian court, retaining only a sufficient number of persons to conduct me to England; and if Buckingham-house, Marlborough house, or any other Palace is refused me, I shall take a house in the country till my friends can find a Palace for me in London. I have sent a messenger to England to make the proper arrangements for that purpose.'

LONDON GAZTTE, APRIL 17TH.

The regal crowns were taken down to Brighton for his Majesty's inspection, on account of the change which it is essential to make in the decorations. Our readers are aware that the *Fleur-de-lis* is no longer applicable an an emblem of pretence, since the words 'of France, are omitted in the stile and title of the King of the United Kingdom. It is supposed that the *rose*, *thistle*, and *shamrock*, as a bouquet in union, will be substituted in the place of the ancient emblem.

We understand that, at the Levee on Saturday last, his Majesty presented a gold stick to the Duke of Wellington, as Colonel of the Blues. This makes the third gold stick on the establishment of the Royal Household.

ARMY.

Sir Manly Power is appointed Governor of Malta, in the room of General Maitland.

A new alteration is about to take place in the dress of the three regiments of foot guards. The jacket now worn is to be done away with, and a long coat, with skirts, turned back with white, is to be substituted. The lacing is to be fuller and handsomer; the buttons, instead of being round the sleeves, are to be straight up the arm; and on the shoulders are to be neat bosses or knots. The first regiment are to mount guard with their new clothes on Sunday, the 23rd.

It has been strongly reported that it was the intention of Government to call out the militia in the disturbed counties. This is not exactly correct.—The militia regiments of certain counties. not only in the disturbed, but also in the undisturbed districts, will be called out, for the purpose of being trained and exercised, according to the directions of the Militia Act.

A general order for the horse gurds announces the King's pleasure, that the marines, when serving with troops of the line, shall take rank after the 49th regiment, The reason is, that when the marines were first raised, the regiments of the line amounted only to forty nine.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 22.

Vice-Admiral Sir George Cockburn, K. C. B. and Sir George Clerk, Bart. arrived at Goude's Hotel yesterday evening from London, and Sir Robert and Lady Seppings, from Pembroke.

The Earl of Mount Edgcumbe and family took their departure for London on Monday last.

On Wednesday Lord Exmouth and family left this town for Teignmouth, and from thence his Lordship proceeds to London.

The warrant appointing Mr. Brou[illegible]m Attorney-General to the Queen, [illegible]d and sealed by her Majesty, was [illegible]nesday taken to the Stamp Office, [illegible]urpose of being stamped.

[illegible]pporters of Sir Wm. T. Pole [illegible], in the late election contest, [illegible]d the worthy Baronet at a [illegible]er on the 14th instant. at the [illegible]W. Williams, Esq. in the [illegible]mpany was extremely re[illegible]mounted to 57 in num[illegible]vines, and dessert, were all excellent, elegantly served, and gave universal satisfaction. It appeared, from the close of Sir William's speech, on returning thanks, when his health was drank, that it is the intention of his friends to bring him forward again the next opportunity.

The friends of W. Courtenay, Esq. Recorder and M. P. for Exeter, celebrated that Gentleman's re-election at a public dinner at the New London Inn, on Saturday last; the Right Worshipful the Mayor (H. Blackall, Esq.) in the chair. Nothing could exceed the excellence of the dinner, nor the taste displayed in its arrangement; the dessert and wines were equally good. The day was spent in perfect harmony.

Since our recent account of the harbour wall, it has been visited by a considerable number of persons, who have testified the utmost astonishment at the nature and stupendousness of the structure. According to measurement, the wall comprises 140,850 cubic feet of stone from the foundation to low water mark,, weighing 3190 tons, all deposited by the diving bell, and cemented together under water. A century or less ago this undertaking would have been pronounced a miracle, wrought by more than human hands; but in the present age hardly any thing appears to be impossible.

The 79th regiment (Cameron Highlanders) which arrived here so lately from Jersey, are under orders for Cork.

A review of the troops of this garrison, and the Royal Marines, will take place on Monday next, by General Sir Dennis Pack, K. C. B. in commemoration of his Majesty's birth-day.

THE ARMY.

PROMOTIONS.—(FROM LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE)

War office, April 3.

3d regiment of dragoon guards, cornet M. H. Grant, from half pay 23d light dragoons, to be cornet, vice R. Martin, who exchanges.

5th ditto, S. Enderby, from 22d light dragoons, to be captain, vice Close, who exchanges.

2d regiment of dragoons, cornet G. Hobart, from half-pay 11th light dragoons, to be cornet, vice J. T. Burke, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

10th ditto, ensign R. S. Conway, Viscount Beauchamp, from 1st west india regiment, to be cornet, vice the Marques of Carmathen, who retires upon half pay royal west india rangers.

22d ditto, captain H. J. Close, from 5th dragoon guards, to be captain, vice Enderby, who exchanges.

Royal waggon train, lieutenant colonel Sir G. Scovell, K. C. B. from half-pay of staff corps of cavalry, to be Lieutenant colonel commandant, vice major general Hamilton, deceased.

37th regiment of foot, lieutenant S. Blake, from half-pay of the regiment, to be quarter master, vice Woodford, who retires upon full pay.

48th ditto, lieutenants B. Thompson, from half pay of the regiment; J. Croker, from half-pay ot the regiment; W, A. Nesfield, from half-pay of the regiment; and R. C. H. Gordon, from half-pay 3d foot guards, to be lieutenants.

49th ditto, W. Brown, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice Sanders, promoted.

1st west india regiment, ensign T. Miller, from half-pay royal west india rangers to be ensign, vice Lord Beauchamp, appointed to the 10th light dragoons.

3d royal veteran battalion, lieutenant J. Lynam, from half-pay rifle brigade, to be lieutenant, vice Kennedy, who returns to his former situation on the retired list.

5th ditto, lieutenant J. Sleator, from half pay 58th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Tubb, appointed to the 7th royal veteran battalion; ensign C. Satchell, from half-pay 3d garrison battalion, to be ensign, vice Connolly, whose appointment has not taken place; and paymaster T. Small, from half-pay 2d line battalion king's german legion, to be paymaster of a veteran battalion.

9th ditto, lieutenants H. Kelly, from half pay 90th foot, vice Lambeth, whose appointment has not taken place: and J. Donnelly, from half pay 30th foot, vice Parker, whose appointment has not taken place, to be lieutenants.

10th ditto, captain H. Brodie, from half pay royal scots, to be captain, vice Cresswell, whose appointment has not taken place. Lieutenants S. Burges, from half pay 60th foot, vice Morgen hall, whose appointment has not taken place; W. Wainwright, from half pay 36th foot, vice M'Gregor, whose appointment has not taken place; and W. M. Richardson, from half pay 85th foot, vice Macdonald, whose appointment has not taken place, to be Lieutenants.

Memorandum.—The commission of second lieutenant Basse, 1st ceylon regiment, has been antedated to 3d December, 1818, but is not to carry any back pay.

Errata.—In the Gazette of the 21st ult.; 5th royal veteran battalion, *for* lieutenant, C. A. Villiers, from half pay 102d foot, *read* lieutenants A. H. C. Villiers, from half pay 100th foot. In the Gazette of the 28th ult.; *for* 2d dragoon guards, captain W. D. Spooner to be major, &c. and the promotions in succession, *read* 2d dragoons, captain W. D. Spooner to be major, &c.

London and Westminster light horse volunteers, cornet J. Dyneley to be lieutenant, vice Shedden deceased; A. Y. Spearman, gent. to be cornet, vice Dyneley.

Commissions signed by the Lords Lieutenants.

Loyal Nottingham troops of yeomanry cavalry, T. Moore, Esq. to be captain; A. Hadden, gent. to be lieutenant; and T. B. Parkyns, gent. to be cornet.

Tyne yeomanry hussars (lately named the south tyne [illegible]anry cavalry), Sir T. Burdon, Knt. lieutenant colonel commandant; E. H. Campbell, Esq. to be major, W. Lackey, J. Hoggett, J. Gray, J. Dutton, and S. Reed, Esqrs. to be captains; T. Small, J. Watson, and G. Dale, gents. to be lieutenants: J. Falcus, J. Oswald, W. Gray, and J. Cary, gents. to be cornets; R. M. Parke, Esq. to be captain and adjutant; and J. S. Paget, gent. to be surgeon.

2d troop of Ravensworth yeomanry cavalry, J. G. Clarke, Esq. to be captain.

Durham yeomanry cavalry, E. W. George, gent. to be cornet, vice Mason, resigned.

Dover, April 4.—On Sunday evening his Excellency the Persian Ambassador and suite, arrived at Wright's Hotel. from London, and at two this afternoon, his Excellency, accompanied by Mr. Morier and suite, embarked on board the Pioneer schooner, Lieut. Oldrey, under a salute from the guns at the heights. There were vast numbers of persons on the pier heads to witness his Excellency's departure, and he was attended by a guard of honour and the band of the 84th regiment to the place of embarkation; when the schooner reached the Roads, she returned the salute. Last evening the Prince Leopold passage vessel, arrived from Calais, bringing his Excellency Prince Gastelgicala, the Neapolitan Ambassador: his Excellency slopt at Wright's Hotel, and set off for London under a salute from the guns at the heights about half-past one this afternoon.

LONDON.

The celebrated traveller Mr. Belzoni, has arrived in this metropolis, after an absence of ten years, five of which he has employed in arduous researches after the curious remains of antiquity in Egypt and Nubia. The famous sarcophagus of alabaster, discovered by him in Thebes, is safely deposited in the hands of the British Consul in Alexandria, waiting its embarkation for England, along with the obelisk, 22 feet long, taken by Mr. Belzoni from Philæ, above the first cataract of the Nile. The model of the beautiful tomb discovered by Mr. Belzoni in Thebes, will be erected as soon as a convenient place shall be found for its reception.

The funeral of the late Mr. B. West, took place on Wednesday. His Royal Highness the Duke of York, besides a great number of Nobility, personally attended. The procession was met at Temple-Bar, and conducted to St. Paut's by the Lord Mayor and Marshalmen in State.

Upon the plate of the coffin is engraved the following inscription:—Benjamin West. Esq. President of the Royal Academy of Arts, died 11th March, 1820, in the 82d year of his age."

Cornwal Assizes, March 27.—The Grand Jury found this day a true bill against Lyndon Evelyn and James Robert George Graham, Esqrs. the Members returned for the late Election of St. [illegible]eves; against Mr. James Halse, the Town Clerk, their against, and his relations and Clerk, Messrs. Richard. William Hitchins, and James Young, for conspiring to return the Members at the late election, by the means of bribery and corruption. The Grand Jury have also found true bills against Mr. Halse for bribery, and Messrs. Evelyn and Graham, for the like offence. A petition is preparing to the House of Commons against the return.

APRIL 1, 1820.

At a late hour last night we received Paris Papers of the 28th ult.—His Majesty was sufficiently recovered from the attack of the gout in his stomach to transact his business and his illness is stated in the *Moniteur* to have been attended with no serious consequence. His physicians, however, continued to issue their daily bulletins.—The law respecting personal liberty, with respect to crimes affecting the Royal Family and the safety of the State, produced by the assassination of the Duke de Berri, has received the Royal assent. On Monday the discussion on the liberty of the press was resumed in the Chamber of Deputies, and conducted with the usual vehemence and irregularity. After several amendments successively rejected, the first article of the intended law was adopted. It subjects all periodical works on news and politics to the control of a censorship, for a term hereafter to be fixed.—Several Members of the Cortes, who had taken refuge in this country, lately passed through Paris on their way to resume their political station in Spain.—In the recent changes we find a new Council of State, and a new Diplomatic Corps. French Funds, 73l 90c.

The Bulletin of the King's Physicians, issued at eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, states, that his Majeaty had passed the preceding day well, and that his stomach complaint had quite abated. At one o'clock he gave audience to the Archbishop of Paris and to Prince Talleyrand.

A Madrid article states "that the Constitution was proclaimed in the Island of Cuba on *the first of January*; a fact of great importance, since it pro[illegible] the combinations of the Const[illegible] party embraced equally Spain a[illegible] Colonies."

Mr. Justice Best charged the [illegible] Jury at Warwick at two o'[illegible] Thursday, His charge was brief. He commenced by regretting the number of cases on the calender (there are 244), and lamenting that among them some would be found for the serious offence of sedition; and he earnestly inforced upon the Grand Jury the necessity of taking prompt steps to avert the evil which must result from the dissemination of seditious doctrines.

A rumour is afloat, that another election for the City of Chichester is at hand, Mr. Huskisson vacating his seat by the acceptance of a high office.

Since the establishment of the Savings Bank, at Brighton, little less than 850l, a month has been deposited in it, upon the average; making a total of 21. 897l. 6. 10d.

WAR OFFICE, March 17th.—*1st Regiment of Life Guards*—Captain the Earl of Uxbridge, from the 7th Light dragoons, to be Captain, *vice* Mayne, who exchanges.—*2d Ditto*, Capt. William D. Spooner to be Major, by purchase, *vice* Jones, who retires.—*2d West India Regiment*,—Major Thomas Bradley to be Lieut.-Colonel, without purchase, *vice* Ross, appointed to the 7th Royal Veteran Battalion.—*3d Royal Veteran Battalion*—Major-General Thomas Bligh St. Geo[illegible] to be Colonel, *vice* Mackenzie, deceased.

STAFF—Major General Sir Henry Torrens, K. C. B. to be Adjutant-General to his Majesty's Forces.

HORSE GUARDS, March 25.—His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief has been pleased to appoint Major-General Sir Herbert Taylor to be his Military Secretary.

[illegible]Y.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1820.

TRIALS FOR HIGH TREASON

OLD BAILEY, APRIL 17,

THE KING v. ARTHUR THISTLEWOOD,

[*Continued from our last.*]

headed by a man named Bishop, proceeded to the house. They searched the upper part of the house first, but met with nothing particular. They then came down stairs, and perceiving one of the parlour doors locked, Bishop demanded and procured the key from the woman of the house. He opened the door, and entered the room as softly as he could. The widnows were shut,—but holes were made in them which admitted the light, and by that light he saw Thistlewood in bed, for he lifted himself up the moment the door was opened. Bishop threw himself on the prisoner, in bed, to prevent mischief. Thistlewood said, he would make no resistance, and was immediately secured. He had, at this time, his small-clothes and stockings on. Thus ended in point of fact, the evidence that that would be adduced before the Jury, Little more remained to be said. At the meeting on the 23d of February, in Brunt's room, when the plans of the conspirators were again discussed, before going to Cato-street, and when their determination was fixed to assassinate his Majesty's Ministers, thinking that such dismay would be produced by that blow as would render their ultimate objects easy of attainment, some consultation took place relative to what should be done after that dreadful crime was perpetrated. He had already stated, that it was agreed on to set fire to various places, and amongst the rest, to the barracks at Portman-street. This was to be done, not only because it was a depot for soldiers, but because Harrison, who, he was sorry to say, had been in his Majesty's service, was acquainted with the situation, and knew that he could easily through a back window, fling one of those fire-balls into a loft containing hay and straw, which would immediately catch fire; by this means great confusian would be created, and it would render it impossible for the soldiers to accoutre themselves for the purpose of resisting any attack, if it were necessary. At this meeting, Thistlewood sat down to write a proclamation, addressed to the inhabitants at large of this metropolis. And here again a singular fact was observable, which would be fully proved. For the purpose of writing this proclamation Thistlewood wanted some sheets of cartridge paper, and the boy Hale was sent out to obtain them. On his return, Thistlewood wrote, in large letters, the following sentence, or words to this effect,—"Your tyrants are at last destroyed, and the friends of liberty are called on to come forward, as the Provisional Government are now sitting." So that if there were any doubt of their ulterior designs,---if it were doubted that they only desired the destruction of his Majesty's Ministers, in order to effect the overthrow of the Government, —this placed it beyond all question.—Thistlewood wrote three or four of these, and stated to the party that they were to be set up when the houses were on fire. He afterwards sat down, and endeavoured to write another proclamation, which was addressed to the soldiers, calling on them to join the friends of liberty, and declaring that each of them should have his discharge, with full pay for life, and 20l. to carry them to their respective homes. Whether this was published, might be doubtful on the evidence.—but so much was certainly written by Thistlewood. He had now closed the brief narrative of facts which would be proved in evidence,—and he would ask of the Jury, if these facts were substantiated in the manner he had stated, whether there was one of them, who, calmly and dispassionately examining the circumstances, could entertain a doubt of the guilt of these parties? What answer could be given to these facts? Would any answer be given? If no answer could be offered, in the way of evidence, what could be done in the way of observation? What is to be argued before them that this plan was so wild in its nature,—so incomprehensible in its conclusion,—so feeble in its means of operation,—that therefore its existence could not be credited? Was that to be one of the arguments used on this occasion? Those whom he addressed, and himself, sitting coolly and calmly in that Court, were very bad judges of the feelings which might give rise to such a scheme. Men of inflamed and heated minds often conceived plans that were certainly impracticable. They brooded over and considered their purpose from day to day; and buoyed themselves up with the idea, not only that their means were more extensive than they really were, but they diminished, to their own minds, the difficulties that would be interposed to prevent the process, of their designs. They fancied too, that there were persons as wicked as themselves, who, though they could not venture to call on them, in the first instance, yet, when a blow was once struck, when something was done to excite their bad feelings and passions, would immediately join their standard, and willingly assist in the commission of crime. Neither he nor the Jury could judge of the perverse workings of the minds of persons of this description. But here facts would he submitted to them, which could admit of no possible explanation, save that which he had given of them. Then, if this argument failed, on the part of the prisoner at the bar, what other could be resorted to? And here he would tell the Jury, that their judgment was was not to be formed or made up on the point, whether tbe scheme was practicable, or was such as would enter the mind of well-disposed and well-conducted people, using a sound and sober discretion. That was not necessary,---for, if the plan were formed, however wild or visionary it might be,—if it found a place in their minds, and they took one single step to carry it into effect,—he would state to the Jury, without the hazard of contradiction, that that was enough to found a conviction on. The question for the Jury was, not whether the plan was feasible, —but whether in entered the imagination of those people. If it did, and they took any step towards its completion, it was sufficient to warrant a verdict of guilty. If this mode of reasoning failed, what other resource had the prisoner at the bar? Why, he had no doubt that it would be stated to the Jury that many of the facts could only be proved by persons who were themselves criminally connected with the accused parties. It would be urged, he had no doubt, and with great force, that accomplices were not to be believed, unless their evidence was strengthened by other testimony. But. could plots of this nature, contrived in secret, and which could only be perfected in private,—could such plots be detected without evidence of this kind? If the testimony of an accomplice could not be received, perfect impunity would at once be held out to persons who conceived the blackest and most detestable schemes. Fortunately, it was neither the law of England, nor could it be the law of any country, which had reason for its guide, that the evidence of an accomplice could not be received. He indeed admitted, (and he could assure the Jury that he was most anxious not to state this case an iota beyond what it would justly bear), that the testimony of an accomplice ought to be received with the greatest possible caution He called on the Jury to exert that caution. Let them watch the manner in which the accomplice gave his testimony, —let them scrupulously weigh the credibility of his story,—but, above all, let them consider whether he be not confirmed by other evidence in parts of his story. Not in every part of it,—for, if that could be done, his testimony would not be needed at all. But if they found him speaking truth, in those parts that were capable of confirmation, they were bound to conclude that the other parts were also correct. If a contrary doctrine were held,—if the evidence of accomplice were always to be excluded,—it would be to give the greatest impunity to the commission of the worst of crimes. It would be to say, the more base, the more flagitious a crime was, the more necessity there existed for secrecy and concealment, the greater should be the security of those who conceived it. But, with respect to the worst of crimes, even in the case of murder itself how often did they see a possitive inducement held out to accomplices to give evidence against those who were the prime instigators and perpetrators of the offence? In this case, however, fortunately for the ends of justice, no such inducement was necessary. They would find that a man of the name of Adams, who was an accomplice, would come forward on this occasion. He was connected with the parties from the month of January, and was with them at Cato-street. He would prove what passed from time to time, when he was present. Another witness would also be called before them, who stood in a different situation from Adams. He meant Hyden, the man who gave information to Lord Harrowby. He knew their plans, and listened to them for some time with apparent approbation,—but his mind misgave him, his conscience smote him, and he discovered all he knew. The Jury would view him, if they pleased, with some of that suspicion to which he had adverted. They would inquire, why he had not stated his disapproval of such proceedings at an earlier period. They could not, however, account for the various movements of the human mind. Some men had minds much more strong, resolute, and determined than others. Such men would pursue an object to its end; while those of weaker tempers would not procced beyond a certain point. Hyden was a man of the latter description. Dreading the consequences of the plan he was engaged in, and struck with horror at the idea of assasination, he disclosed the scheme to Lord Harrowby. There was, however, a third witness, a man of the name of Dwyer, who was supposed by the party to be a person worthy of their confidence, and who was expected to assist on the evening of the 23d of February. Having an acquaintance with Davidson, and the conspirators thinking his opinions coincided with their own, he was applied to, and they communicated to him the horrible project they had in view. He, almost the instant he received this information, at all events on that very evening, feeling it to be his bounden duty to make the matter known, stated what he knew to an officer in the army, with a request that it should be communicated to his Majesty's Ministers. Was this a person whose evidence they were to disregard? As he had before stated, let them watch the evidence with all the caution it demanded—let them scrutinize it with all proper care—but, at the same time, let them give it the full weight to which, after such scrutiny, it appeared to be entitled. Still they would not be asked to depend alone on the testimony of Adams, Hyden, and Dwyer. Independent of their evidence, there were facts in this case which called for a full explanation from the prisoner—such an explanation as, he was afraid, the prisoner would not be able to give; and if he were not, they would put the seal to his guilt. Why did these people meet together? What was their object? They were unconnected and unrelated—they had no common compact, except of the nefarious natnre he had described. They were found together in this building, in possession of the arms he had stated, and instruments similar to those found in the loft were discovered in the house of two of those persons. For what purpose had they these arms? If their object were confined to individual murder, why had they prepared 11 or 1200 rounds of ball-cartridge? Why were they provided with fire-balls and hand-grenades? What object what iuducement could they have in view, except that which he had stated? Who were the persons to be assassinated? Had they individually injured any of the prisoners? Had they caused in those persons any motive that could excite them to revenge? None. The blow was aimed at them, not as individuals, but on account of the situations they filled. They did not conspire to assassinate Lord Harrowby as an individual, but Lord Harrowby as President of the Council. It was not against the Earl of Liverpool as an individual that their malice was directed; for though they might have known his person, yet certainly he had never done any thing to injure them—but against the Earl of Liverpool as the head of his Majesty's government. Could it then be doubted that when they contemplated this work of assassination, it was with a view to the accomplishment of that wild and visionary revolution which they had projected? Could any man divine a reason for such a proceeding, if the destruction of the government which those individuals administered were not the ulterior object? If it were so, he called on the Jury, with these facts before them, to convict the prisoner. He had not alluded to many minute facts, to evidence arising from uncontaminated sources. If the case rested alone on the evidence of those whom the prisoner's Counsel would call accomplices, there might be room for some doubt; but here there were incontrovertible facts, which could not be explained away, What was the conduct of the prisoners when found assembled in Cato-street? That conduct he meant not to consider farther than as it shewed the feelings by which those persons were actuated. What had been their conduct to the officers? Why, if they had been assembled in that place for any lawful purpose, had they not declared it when those officers came to arrest them? Instead of that, however, they offered the most violent resistance, the consequence of which was that one of the officers was killed. He begged the Jury would not consider that they were trying the prisoner for the murder of the officers; he only mentioned the circumstance to shew the disposition of of the prisoner, and the determined opposition which was made by them all to the civil power. After this transaction what became of the prisoner at the bar? It would appear in evidence that, instead of returning to his own house, he fled and secreted himself in a place considerably removed from it. Was not the conclusion which the Jury were to draw from this, that he was conscious of the nature of his conduct? Taking then the whole of the circumstances which he had detailed, and which would be more fully proved in evidence, the conclusion must be that his conduct was such as he had described it. They, however, would weigh the evidence against the prisoner,

which he should call, and after the most mature consideration, if they found it preponderate in his favour, a circumsance which he by no means anticipated, they would of course give him the benefit of it; but if, on the other hand, they found the facts of the case as strong as he had described them, they would, however, painful to their feelings, return a verdict of guilty.

The learned gentleman's speech occupied the attention of the Jury for-nearly two hours.

Before the first witness for the prosecution was put into the box, all the prisoners named in the indictment were brought up, with the view, we suppose, of having an opportunity of hearing the evidence, it being principally the same which is to be adduced against most of them. They entered the Court with much apparent indifference. Davidson and Ings were particularly remarked for the calm indifference with which they surveyed the Bench and the spectators around them. During the examination of Adams, some of the prisoners whispered together. Thistlewood throughout preserved the most perfect composaure.

The first witness called was.

Robert Adams, examined by the Solicitor-General.—I live at No. 4, Hole-in-the-Wall-passage, Brookes's-market. I am a shoemaker. I was in the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards. It is 18 years last Christmas since I left them. I knew Brunt at Cambray, in France, he went then by the name of Thomas Morton, it is 18 years ago since I first knew him. I know Thistlewood. I knew him first on the 16th of January last. He then lived in Stanhope-street, Clare-market. I was introduced to him by Brunt and Ings. I saw him at his own place.—We had some conversation together.

Here Mr. Adolphus objected to the witness mentioning any thing of the conversation which passed on that occasion. The crime against the prisoner was charged in the reign of his present Majesty, and against his crown and dignity, and no act of the prisoners in the late reign ought to be adduced.

Lord Chief Justice Abbot said, the Court might hear of the commencement of the transaction, as connected with what had occured in the present reign.

The examination of the witness was continued.

When I went in, Brunt said to Thistlewood, this is the man I was speaking to you about. Thistlewood said, "You were once in the Life Guards?" I said, "No. I was not, I originally belonged to the Blues." Thistlewood said, "Your are a good swordsman?" I said, "I could use a sword to defend myself; but I could not use it very expert, as I had not used any arms for a long time." Thistlewood said, there was no one who was worth 10l. who was worth any thing for the good of his country. As to the shopkeepers of London, they were all a set of aristocrats together, and were all working under the same system of government. He should glory to see the day that all the shops were shut up, and well plundered. He then alluded to Mr. Hunt and said, he (Hunt) was a d——d coward, and were he (Thistlewood) to go to Whitehall, he was sure he would find his (Hunt's) name there, as a spy to government. He then turned the conversation to Cobbett, and said, he was equally the same as Hunt, and for all his writings, he had no doubt he was also a spy. This ended the conversation then. I was afterwards confined for debt in Whitecross-street Prison. The next interview I had with Thistlewood was on the 16th, at the White Hart public-house. It was in a room in the back yard. Thistlewood was present, and Ings, Brunt, and Hall, and before they broke up, Tidd. On the 17th I went to prison, and remained 14 days there I came out on Sunday, the day after the death of the King. I saw Thistlewood on the Monday evening following. I saw him in the same floor in the house where Brunt lived, in a back room This was in Fox-court, Gray's Inn-lane. There were Brunt, Ings, Hall, and Davidson, present. There was nothing particular took place that night. To the best of my recollection, I met them next on the Wednesday (by them he meant Thistlewood, Brunt, Davidson, Harrison, and Ings. I had a conversation.

Mr. Curwood here objected to the witness speaking to what then occurred, as no overt act was set forth in the indictment on that day. It merely referred to a meeting on the 16th, and at divers other times.

Lord Cheif Justice Abbot observed, that the present mode was the invariable form of such indictments, and no objection was ever made to it. If all the particulars of overt acts were set forth it would occasion a great prolixity.—The objection was overruled.

Witness continued—I went into the room and saw a number of pike staves, and Thistlewood wanted to have them ferruled, Thistlewood then asked why Bradburn (the prisoner) was not present, and he added that Bradburn was entrusted with money to purchase ferrules, and was not satisfied but he should not buy them, The staves were green, and seemed as if they had just come from the country. Thistlewood said he would not give a damn for a man who could spend the money in such a way. I do not recollect anything further then. The meetings were held twice a day from thence to the 23d of February. The room was hired by Brunt for Ing's; Brunt said so. I remember one circumstance that occurred: one evening, about ten days before the Cato-street business, I went in and saw Harrison, Thistlewood, and Brunt. Harrison said, he had been speaking to one of the horse guards, and he had told him, that the whole of them would be down at Windsor at the King's funeral; and Harrison said, this would be a good opportunity to do some thing that night (the night of the funeral.) Thistlewood said it was a good place, and added, that if they could get the two pieces of cannon in Gray's Inn-lane, and the six pieces in the Artillery-ground, they could so help themselves as to have possession of London before morning; and, he said, that when the news should reach Windsor, the soldiers would be so tired as not to be able, when they came back to London, to do any thing; but that by activity some might go to Hyde-park, and prevent any person or messenger from going to Windsor. He also said, that they should go over the water and take the Telegraph, to prevent any communication with Woolwich. He then said that they should form a Provistonal Government, and send to the sea-ports, to prevent any gentlemen from leaving England without passports. He particularly mentioned to send to Dover, Brighton, Margate, and Ramsgate, and he most particularly mentioned Brighton—not that he thought the new King would be there or at the funeral, He said the present family had inherited the throne long enough, and it was no use for the present King to think of being crowned. Brunt and Ings came in after this and Thistlewood mentioned to them what passed; but they said that nothing would satisfy them but their plan of assassination. They had talked at a former meeting of this plan of assassination. Two or three of them had drawn out a plan of assassinating his Majesty's Ministers at the first public dinner they had. They talked of assassination at every one of their meetings. I could not say there were pikes in the room before this. I met them on Saturday, the 19th of February, at 11 or 12 in the forenoon. I saw Thistlewood, Davidson, Brunt, Harrison, Ings, and Hall. They were all set round the fire and seemed in a conversation betwixt themselves. They all got up and turned round, and said, "It is agreed, if nothing turns out before next Wednesday night, next Wednesday we will go to work. It was said they were all sworn that they would not wait any longer. Thistlewood proposed they should meet the following morning at 9, to draw out a plan to go by. Thistlewood said to Brunt, "You had better go round this afternoon and mention it, in order to have the committee to-morrow." Brunt said, he did not think he should be able to go, as he had some work to do but he would go on the next morning, and perhaps he might see some of them: it was not necessary to bring a great many. Brunt appeared to be leaving the room then, and Thistlewood called to him, and said "O, Brunt, it will be highly necessary for those that come to-morrow morning to bring fire arms with them, in case any officers should come up." On which Brunt said, "D—n my eyes, if any officer should come in here, the time is so near now, I would run him through the body. I would murder him here sooner than we should be discovered." On the next morning I went there about 11 o'clock. It was a little dark in my eyes when I went in after the snow. There were Thistlewood, Brunt, Harrison, Cooke, Bradburn, Tidd, Edwards, and Wilson, myself and another. W. Cooke, on looking round the room, said, "There are twelve in the room, and I think it enough to form a committee." Thistlewood proposed that Tidd should take the chair. Tidd took the chair, and sat with a pike in his hand. Thistlewood was on his right and Brunt on his left. Thistlewood said, "Gentlemen, you all know what we are met for;" and then he turned to the door, as if unwilling to mention it and said, "the west end job." Brunt then said, "D—n my eyes, name it." On which Thistlewood again said, "Gentlemen, we are come to the desermination to do this job, that we are talking about so long, and as we find there is no probability of meeting them (Ministers) altogether, we shall, if no opportunity of doing them altogether occurs, take them seperately, at their own houses, and do as many as we can. If we can only get three or four at a time we must do them." He also said, "I suppose it will take 15 men to do this west end job; and I propose to take the two pieces of cannon in Gray's Inn-lane and the six pieces in the Artillery-ground." He proposed Cooke to lead this party, and he himself would command. He said they should take the Mansion-house as the seat of the Provisional Government. They were next to take the Bank of England; and Paling should be the man who should set fire to the barracks and several parts of London. This was the principal part of the plan, but if any thing else occurred before Wednesday, they would think of it. Brunt was then going to put a proposition which he had for assassinating the Ministers, but Thistlewood said, his plan should be first put from the chair, as they were nearly all agreed on it. He desired the chairman to ask if any of them had any thing to say, and that they should say it; but none of them saying any thing, the plan was carried unanimously. Brunt then came forward with his plan, which was, that they should assassinate as many of his Majesty's Ministers as possible; that they should draw lots to assassinate some of the Ministers; and whoever the fellow was on whom the lot fell he should murder the Minister, or be murdered himself; and that if any man failed in the attempt, he (Brunt) swore by all that was good he should be run through the body. On which I got up, and said, "Mr. Brunt, do you not think it posible for a man to attempt such a think and not succeed in it; and do you mean to say he should be run through the body for not doing it?" To which he said, "I do not: if a man should attempt it and not succeed, he is a good man; but if he shews any cowardice, he deserves to be run through the body." This proposition of of Brunt's was then put to the meeting. Soon after, this Palin, Potter, and Strange came in. They were welcomed, and were desired to set near the fire, as they were wet. Palin said, "There is one thing I want to know; if it can be done, it will be a great assistance to our plan; I want to know what men are to perform each part of the plan, and who are to take the cannon. I want to know, in calling upon the men, whether I can tell them in part or whole what is to be done." The charman said, "I don't see where the harm is of telling what is to be done" Mr. Palin, seeing he had that liberty, sat down quite satisfied. Nothing regular was transacted in the chair after that. Mr. Thistlewood siad, "O. Brunt, that is well thought of, as Palin is here: you and Palin go and see if the house near Furnival's-inn is fit for setting fire to. They went (Palin and Brunt) and reported it would make a d——d good fire, Thistlewood talked of getting means for a treat on Tuesday and Wednesday. Brunt said, he would be d—d but he would contribute the only 1l. note he had earned for a long time. They proposed the White Hart for the house. Thistlewood proposed his own room, but afterwards thought it would not do, as it might lead to suspicion. This was all on the Sunday morning. On Monday morning they met again. Witness then told them what Hobbes told him on Sunday night, of inquiries made respecting radical meetings at his house, and that information of it was given at Bow-street office, and at Lord Sidmouth's office. Harrison turned round on witness like a lion, and said, "Adams, you have acted d——d wrong." Brunt said so too, and added, "Whatever you have to communicate, you have no business to communicate but to me and to Thistlewood." Witness, said it concerned all, and he should tell all of it. They repeated the same observations. They talked of calling a meeting of the Mary-le-bone union, as they wanted some money; and Brunt said, it would be of use for that purpose. Witness and Potter went in the evening to the White Hart, Palin and Brandburn joined them. Next morning they were there too, and with them, Thistlehood, Tidd, Ings, Harrison, and Brunt. Edwards came and told them there was to be a cabinet dinner next night. Thistlewood said he did not think it was true. A newspaper was sent for, and read by Thistlewood. He said that they were to dine at Lord Harrowby's, Grosvenor-squire. Brunt said. "I'll be d——d if I don't believe there is a God, I have often prayed that he would bring all these thieves together, in order to destroy them. He has answered my prayer." Thistlewood proposed, that they should form a committee and sit immediately. Witness took the chair. Thistlewood proposed immediately a fresh plan to be formed respecting the assassination. Witness expressed a hope they had paid due consideration to what he said yesterday. All got into confusion. Harrison said, "D—n that man who attempted to throw cold water on the plan, but he would run him through with the sword." Witness left the chair, and Tidd took it. Brunt moved that a watch should be set on the Earl of Harrowby's house that night. The object was to see if any men or soldiers went into Earl Harrowby's. Two were to go at six, to be relieved at nine, and they were to continue till twelve. The watch was to be resumed at four next morning. Thistlewood said he hoped they would be satisfied that no officers or soldiers went in. The would do what they had determined to-morrow evening; and added, that it would answer their purpose much better than to attack the houses separately, when only two or three could be got together. Here they would have 14 or 16; a rare hawl to murder them all "I propose," continued he, "when the door is opened, to rush in seize the servants, present pistols and threaten to kill them if they make any noise; two to take the entrance to the stair upwards, and two others to the stair to the lower part of the house, armed with blunderbusses and and hand-grenades; and if any attempt to pass, to throw hand-grenades and destroy them all. Others are to go where the Ministers are, to murder them all. If there shall be any good men, kill them for keeping bad company." All agreed. Ings, said he would go in first, with a brace of pistols and knives. The two swordsmen would cut off all their heads; and Castlereagh's and Sidmouth's should be flung in a bag by themselves. He added, "I shall say, my Lords. I have got as good men here as the Manchester yeomanry; enter cirizens, and do your duty," Harrison and witness were to be the swordsmen. After the execution of Lord Harrowby, at his house, Harrison proposed that some should go to Kings-street horse barracks, and set fire to the premises by throwing fire into the straw in the stable. Harrison and Wilson were to go to Gray's Inn-lane, and in case they could not carry the cannon out of the military school, they were to wait till a party came to assist them, Thence they were to proceed to the artillery barracks, to assist Cooke in taking the cannon there. if they found their strength sufficient to proceed, they were to advance to the Mansion-house, and plant three of the cannon on each side of the Mansion-house. and to demand the Mansion-house. If it were refused, they were to fire, and then it would be given up. The Mansion-house was to be made the seat for the Provisonal Government. The Bank of England was next to be taken. They would take the books, which would enable them to see farther into the villainy of the Government. The further parts of the plan were delayed till Wednesday. They agreed upon a sign and countersign. The word was "Button; the man who came up was to say B-u-t; the other was to reply t-o-n.—Being asked as to the watch, witness said, There are other things which I wish to state. I went there next morning, and found Edwards, Ings, and Hall making fuses for the hand-grenades. Davidson went on the watch at 6. Witness and Brunt went to relieve the watch. They saw Davidson in the square, on the watch. They went into a public-house, where Brunt played at domino with a young man. About 11 they went out into the square, and walked for some time till witness got ashamed of himself. They went away at 12 o'clock. He went next day to Fox-court, between two

and three. He found Brunt there. Strange came in, and in a few minutes afterwords, two more strangers. Strange and another were trying the flints. They went into a back room to avoid the stranger where witness saw cutlasses, blunderbusses. &c. Thistlewood, Ings and Hall came in. Thistlewood said, " well, my lads, this looks like something to be done. " He touched witness on the shoulder, and asked how he was. Witness replied that he was very unwell, and in low spirits. Thistlewood sent for beer and gin. Thistlewood then wanted some paper to write bills on. Witness said, catridge paper would do. The paper was brought; and table and chair were got. The bills were then written; they were to be set on the houses, to let the people know what had been done, Thistlewood read as part " You tyrants are destroyed—the friends of liberty are called upon to come forward—the Provisional Government is now sitting. James Ings, Secretary. February 23." Thistlewood was much agitated and could write only three. Another bill was written, which was an address to the soldiers. Another person was employed to write it and Thistlewood dictated to him.—Witness said he would tell what he had seen.

Mr. Adolphus objected to this, and contended, that the writting alone was evidence.

Witness could not say what became of the papers, and he had not seen them since.

Mr. Solicitor-General now stated, that notice had been given to produce the writings.

Witness said, that this second kind of bill was not finished' because they could not agree as to the terms.

Mr. Adolphus renewed his objection to the question, what Thistlewood dictated to be written.

Lord Chief Justice Abbot.—In whose hands had you last seen the paper?

Witness did not know him.

His Lordship said, some doubts were entertained by some part of the Court.

Mr. Solicitor-General, said, he would not press it.

Witness went on.—Ings, had two black belts on, one for two pistols the other for cutlasses. He had two bags on his shoulders like sol diers haversacks. He looked at himself and said, it was not complete yet, he had forgot his steel. He took out a large knife, and brandished it about, and said, it would cut off the heads of Castle reagh and Sidmouth, and it would be thought a great deal of at some future time. The knife was a large broad knife, 12 inches long, the hand bound round with wax to keep a firm hold of it. Others were busy at other arms. They began to leave the room about half-past four or five, to go about the business. Palin came in half and hour before. Palin said, they ought to be aware of what they were about and to think within themselves whether they were to do their country service or not, and whether the assassination would be countenanced by their country. If they thought their country would join them then the man who flinched should be run through on the spot. Unless they came to this determination they would do no good. A tall man came in, and asked what the business they were about was, Witness had never seen him before. The tall man said if the were to serve their country, he was their man and if any one was afraid of his life, he ought to have nothing to do with such a concern as that. Thistlewood was then gone. Brunt was told, that inquiries were made by some who were present, as to the plan they were about Brunt said, that was not the room for telling that; but they should go with him, and they would know. Brunt promised spirits; and the tall man cautioned against drunkeness, as ruinous to a cause like that. They went along the street, two and two, and at some distance that they might not be observed. There was a cupboard in the room used for swords, hand-grenades, and flannel bags for car ridges, one of which was full. The rest of the arms were in Tidd's room; that was the depot. Thistlewood was always in a hurry to carry every thing that was got ready into the depot, lest any officer should see it. Witness carried a brass-barrelled blunderbuss. There were pikes made of old files. Witness as he went on missed all his associates. He returned back, and met Brunt, who returned back with him along the Edgware-road, till they met Thistlewood. They went all together to the stable in Cato-street. Witness staid behind till Harrison came up, and made him go in. He saw there, Davidson and Wilson, below, Thistlewood, Ings, Hall, Bradburn, Strange, Cooper, the tall man' and others above. There were, as Thistlewood calculated, at last, 18 above, and two below. There was a bench above and arms on it; Some beer was standing on the table. There were lights. There was a chest. Before Tidd came, Thistlewood went out for some time Witness heard a deal of talk below, and he found Thistlewood, Brunt, Harrison, Davidson, and Wilson. They spoke of the good news, they heard that the carriages were arriving at Lord Harrowby's as fast as they could. Witness went up to the loft, and saw Thistlewood and Brunt much agitated. They spoke of Tidd's absence. Brunt pledged his word that he would come. He soon afterwards came. Thistlewood said, I hope you will not give up what you are going to do; if you do, this will be another Despard's business. He then counted 20 persons, and said that was enough, 14 would be sufficient to go into the room and the other 6 would take care of the servants and doors. They then set apart 14, The gin bottle was then started. Thistlewood said, if Lord Harrowby had 15 servants, that was nothing, as they would not be prepared. A noise was heard below. Thistlewood took a candle and looked down to see who they were, and then set down the candle quite confused, according to witness's judgment. Two officer took command of the room, holding small pistols, and said, " A pretty nest there is of you. We have got a warrant to apprehend you all, ond hope you will go peaceably." A man who was on the step of the ladder said, " Let me come forward." This was the man murdered. A group of persons had got into the little room, and then came forward, and one of them stretched forward an arm. witness saw nothing in it, and another presented a pistol. The manfell. It was impossible for him to give a particular account of the other transactions. He got away, went home, was apprehended on the Friday, and remained in custody since. He identified Davidson, Wilson, Brunt, Ings, Cooper, Harrison, Tidd. There were two he did not know. They were again called forward, but he said he could not swear to them. He was sent forward near the dock: but he said he did not know them. one of them, he said, he saw at the meeting.

Cross examined by Mr. Curwood.—He went not there to assassinate his Majesty's Ministers. His legs carried him there. His outward intent to all appearance was for that; but his inward intent was against it. He was kept to it, because Brunt said, whoever forsook them would be marked. He became acquainted with Brunt in Cambray, in 1810. He had been a soldier years before. He wa a shoemaker. He had never been treasurer to a benefit society. He carried with him 40l. He thought the money his own. He had never been charged with stealing it. He was introduced to Thistlewood by his friend Brunt, to assassiante his Majesty's Ministers, That was the first object. He first gave information on the Saturdy after. It was indeed from compunction. " My motive was gentlemen of the Jury, I do assure you, that I made a vow to God that I should tell the whole truth. I did indeed regard it with horror. I felt compunctious visitings before I was in custody. It was not because I felt my neck in danger, or because I thought it was better 18 should be hanged than myself." The greatest number he ever saw present was was 15 men. The greatest sum he saw was 6d. There was no collection of halfpence and pence for the newspaper. Tidd's was the depot. He saw no muster-roll, and no cannon-ball. The cannon were to be charged with cartridges, and and a large hammer was to be bought to strike down the tops of the iron palisades, as it was thought they would do more execution than balls. The newspaper was *the new Times*. Witness did not know whether it was correct. He had seen nothing of Edwards since. He was employed to carry a sword, as being expert at it. He was not sufficiently near to have killed the man in the loft with the sword. His hand was not extended. He could tell nothing of the proceeding that followed. He went away, and did not deliver himself up, because he saw no officer. He went home to abide the event.

Re-examined in chief.—He said, the British army were at Cambray when he became acquainted with Brunt there.

Another witness was then called, but the Court and Jury were of opanion, as it was half-past seven, that it was the best time for adjourning. The Court was accordingly adjourned till nine o,clock. on Tuesday morning.

SECOND DAY—TUESDAY.

In consequence of the restrictions under which the admission to the Court has been judiciously placed, neither the body of the Court nor the galleries were this day in the least crowded; but on the outside, a considerable concourse of persons has continued assembled from an early hour.

Lord Chief Justice Abbott and the toher Judges, took their seats on the Bench exactly at ten minutes past nine.

Thistlewood and the other prisoners were immediately brought to the Bar.

Thistlewood, addressing the Court, requested that the indulgence of a chair might be continued to him.

Lord Chief Justice Abbott—Certainly.

Davidson (the man of colour) stepped forward, and said that he had been much fatigued by standing for so many hours yesterday; he hoped the Court would be equally indulgent to him.

The Lord Chief Justice said two or three chairs might be placed in the dock, and that the prisoners could from time to time relieve each other.

The humane suggestion of his Lordship was immediately attended to by Mr. Brown, the jail-keeper.

The Court now proceeded with the trial.

Eleanor Walker, whose examination was postposed last night, was first called, She is servant to Henry Rogers, 4, Fox-court, Gray's Inn-lane, the house where the prisoner Brunt lodged, and where Ings also had a room.

The following witnesses were afterwards examined in succession:—

Mary Rogers, wife of the aforesaid Henry Rogers.

Joseph Hale, apprentice to the prisoner Brunt.—This witness was cross-examined at some length by Mr. Adolphus.

Thomas Smart, who was the watchman on duty at Grosvenor-square, on the side where Lord Harrowby lives, on the night of the 22nd of February.—Shortly cross-examined by Mr. Curwood.

Henry Gibson, servant to Mr. Whittle, Apothecary, 15, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

John Hector Morris, journeyman cutler to Mr. Underwood, Drury-lane.—Told to remain in waiting, as he would be again required.

Edward Simpson, Corporal-Major of the 2nd regiment of Life Guards.—Cross-examined by Mr. Curwood.

James Aldous, Pawnbroker, Berwick-street, Soho.

Thomas Hiden, cowkeeper.

Earl of Harrowby, examined by the Attorney-General.

John Baker, butler to his Lordship.

John Monument, a shoemaker, who was arrested at the house in Cato-street, and was brought into Court in custody of the Warder of the Tower, He was examined by the Solicitor-General.

Thomas Monument, brother of the preceding witness.

During the examination of John Monument, who gave his evidence in a clear, distinct, and connected manner, the prisoner, Brunt, to whom it materially related, was particularly attentive, and frequently made notes.

The Earl of Harrowby remained on the Bench after he had been examined. The Lord Justice Clerk was on the Bench, and frequently took notes of the proceedings. A son of Mr. Wilberforce was also on the Bench.

The prisoners have the same clean appearance which they presented yesterday, and continue to conduct themselves with the most perfect propriety of demeanour. Thistlewood recurs frequently to a printed list of the witnesses, which he holds in his hand, but takes no notes. Brunt, who is seated on a clair in the front, beside Thistlewood, was occupied with a pencil and paper during the time his apprentice, Joseph Hale, was under examnation.

The Court adjourned at six o'clock.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20.

Conviction of Tistlewood.

THIRD DAY—WEDNESDAY.

At ten minutes past nine o'clock, the Lord Chief Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, Baron Richards and Mr. Justice Richardson, took their seats on the Bench, when the prisoner Thistlewood was brought in. He looked much paler and more dejected than on the two preceding days.

The Clerk of the Arraigns read over the names of the Jurymen, to which they respectively answered.

Thistlewood then addressed the Bench—' My Lords, I hope you will grant me the same indulgence I have hitherto been allowed, that of a chair.'

Lord Chief Justice—' O, yes certainly.'

At twenty minutes past nine o'clock Mr. Adolphus commenced his defence for the prisoner, and concluded at ten minutes before one.

The Chief Justice then intimated to Thistlewood, that if he wished to address any thing from himself to the Jury, now was the time.

Thistlewood, reading from a paper in his hand, said that there was a person in Court who would prove that the witness Dwyer—[Here he was proceeding to state something to the prejudice of this witness's credibility, when he was stopped].

The Chief Justice—You cannot be allowed to go into that now. The time for shewing any thing in evidence is past. But if you have any thing by way of observation to say to the Jury you have now an opportunity.

Thistlewood intimated that he had nothing to say, and sat down, yielding with respectful deference to the decision of the Court.

Mr. Solicitor-General then rose to reply, and concluded a very able and eloquent speech, in reply to the defence, at half-past two o'clock; when, after a pause of a few minutes,

The Lord Chief Justice commenced his charge to the Jury. He summed up the evidence with great perspicuity and minuteness, commenting on the leading parts of it as he went along. In conclusion, his Lordship told the Jury, that the prisoner's guilt or innocence rested entirely upon the degree of credit which they gave to the witnesses for the Crown. If they believed their statements, a case was made out against him, and they could therefore have no hesitation in finding him guilty. He was sure their verdict would be such as men acting conscientiously, and under the solemn obligation of an oath would give.

At a quarter to five o'clock, an officer being sworn, the Jury retired. In about ten minutes after, they sent a messenger to the Court, desiring to have the Act of Parliament [36 Geo. III.] upon which the prosecution was founded.

Chief Justice Abbott desired that the Gentlemen of the Jury should be called into Court. This being complied with, his Lordship said, he was anxious they should be present in order to have an opportunity of explaining the Act to them himself. An observation had had been made, he observed, that at the time the offence was committed, the Act was not in force. Perhaps this had raised some doubts in their minds, which he would remove. The Act was in force at the time for it was made to be in force not only during the life of the late King, but until the end of the Session after his demise. And by a late Act it had been made perpetual. He wished the Gentlemen of tde Jury to turn their attention to this part of the Act.

The Foreman said it was their wish to have it read to them by his Lordship,

The Chief Justice then, at their request, read over the Act, and dwelt particularly upon those parts of it on which the charges in the indictment were founded. It enacted that to deprive or depose the King, &c. (one count) or by ' force' to compel him to change any measures of Government (another count) was punishable by the pains and penalties of death, They would observe, that using ' force' in the eye of the law did not imply calling out the soldiers in the first instance. It was enough that the prisoners had conspired by illegal and forcible means to compel his Majesty to a change of measures, and it seemed to be conceded on both sides, that if the witnesses for the Crown were believed, there was a case of high treason made out against the prisoner. The Jury would therefore have to consider whether they thuaght, from the evidence, the prisoner had conspired, with others, by forcible and illegal means, to bring about a change in the Government, for if he had, it was high treason, such being always held to be a levying of war, under the old Statute of Edward the Third.

The Jury having received this explanation of the law of treason, again withdrew.

At ten minutes past five, they returned with their verdict.

The prisoner, who had been sitting hitherto, was now desired to stand up, and hear his doom.

The Jury got into the box.

Mr. Shelton.—' Gentlemen of the Jury, have you agreed upon your verdict? Do you find the prisoner, Arthur Thistlewood, Guilty.'

Foreman—We find him *Guilty* upon the third and fourth counts.'

An awful silence pervaded the Court. Thistlewood was immediately ordered to be taken from the bar, He descended with a firm step. Whilst the Jury were absent, and his fate was still in suspense, all eyes were turned upon him, but no change was observable in his countenance. An air of resignation, which he has preserved all through, did not desert him at this trying moment. No sentence has been passed upon him.

The Court has adjourned the other trials for High Treason over to Friday.

The Jury upon Thistlewood's trial made an application to the Court to be excused attending any more.

The Court said, they would take care that they should not be called upon the next trial, but further they could not promise them.

The Court was then adjourned to Friday (to-morrow.)

(Continued in our next)

FREE TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—A writer in your journal, who signs himself " A Merchant," is desirous of being informed of the extent to which the petitioners for a free trade propose that the principle should be carried.

As one of the parties to that petition, I am not at all disposed to admit that it is incumbent on them to answer a call so made. It was distinctly for the purpose of avoiding a contest or collision with particular interests that the petitioners have confined themselves to a general expression of the grievance which they suffer—in common, they believe, with the great majority of his Majesty's subjects—from the restrictive system.

For the remedy of this grievance, by every practicable relaxation, they refer to the wisdom of Parliament. If no such relaxation be found, in the judgment of the legislature, to be practicable, consistently with the maintenance of the public revenue, or with the higher interests of the state, they will, however they may lament snch a result of their application, have had the satisfaction of discharging an important duty in declaring, as practical men, their conviction of the impolicy of the exclusive system; and it may be permitted to them to hope, that, if they do not succeed in obtaining a removal of any of the existing restraints, they may at least contribute to prevent the infliction of any fresh ones.

A PETITIONER.

The above was written on my finding your paper at home yesterday evening. In *The Times* of this morning I observe a letter from Mr. Wollaston, containing a similar question, to which I trust he will consider this as a sufficient answer.

27th April.

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on 28 June, 2017

PRICES CURRENT.

		Rs.	Q.	R.
ALKALI,	per Surat Candy 22 md.	10	0	00
ALMONDS,	per Surat md. of 44 seers	4	0	00
ANCHORS,	per cwt.	20	0	00
ARRACK, Columbo,	per Gallon	00	3	25
In Bond,				
BEER, Hodgson's,	,, per hhd.	150	0	0
BEETLENUT, white Malay,	per S. Cd. of 21 mds.	50	0	00
Malabar White,	Bombay Candy.	45	0	00
Red,		55	0	00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort,	per Surat md. of 40 seers or 37½ lb.	22	0	00
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto ditto,	32	0	00
BOTTLES,	per dozen	2	0	00
BRIMSTONE,	per Surat Candy. of 22 mds.	80	0	00
Stick, Europe	Ditto Ditto	100	0	00
CAMPHOR, China,	per S. md. of 42 seers	25	0	00
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4,	per bolt.	28	0	00
" 5 to 8,	,, ,,			
CANVAS, Bengal,	none	11	0	00
Ditto Twine,				
CARDAMUMS, Malabar Europe. M.	per Surat mad. of 42 seers	66	0	00
CASSIA, China,	per pound	00	2	30
Sumatra,		none		
Buds,				
Malabar,				
CLOVES, Eastern,	per Surat md. of 42 seers	65	0	00
	no demand	62	0	00
COCHINEAL, good,	per pound.	14	2	00
COFFEE, Mocha,	per Surat md.	18	0	00
Bourbon,		none		
Java,		none		
Rajapore,		16	0	00
COIR, Amendiva,		70	0	00
Laccadavie,	Cd. of 21 Md.	57	0	00
Ceylon,		32	0	00
COPPER, Sheathing,	per Cwt.	63	0	00
Plate,	,, ,,	60	0	00
Bolts,	,, ,,	60	0	00
Japan,	,, ,,	62	0	00
Persian,	per Surat mound	19	2	00
COPRAH,	Bombay candy 22 mds	45	0	00
COPPERAS, Mocha,	per Surat maund	3	0	00
Brazil,	,, ,,	2	0	00
CORDAGE,	,, per cwt.	30	0	00
Patent,	,, ,,	32	0	00
COTTON. Ahmood,	per Surat Cd. of 21 Maunds or 7 Cwt.	250	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		270	0	00
Bowpaghur,		00	0	00
Ditto Toomil,	nominal	000	0	00
Limree Wudwan,	none	000	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		000	0	00
Kutch,		000	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		000	0	00
Mangrole & Pore	none	000	0	00
Rajapore,		230	0	00
CUREAT,	per Surat maund	7	0	00
CUMMIN, Seed,	per Surat maund	9	0	00
DAMMER, Malacca Raw,	per S. Cy. of 22 mds.	25	0	00
Ditto boiled		32	0	00
ELEPHANT'S TEETH,				
1st sort,	Surat maund	65	0	00
2d ditto,	,,	50	0	00
3d ditto,	,,	40	0	00
GALL NUTS, E. M.	per Surat maund	32	0	00
GHEE, Caranchy,	per Bombay maund	8	2	00
GINGER. Bengal,	per Surat Cy. of 22 mds. or 821 lbs.	40	0	00
GRAM, Surat	per Cy. of 8 Parah	25	2	00
Bownagur, & Goga,	" "	26	0	00
GUM, Animi, garbled,	per Surat maund	12	0	00
Arabic,	per Surat Candy	100	0	00
Gamboge,	lb.	1	0	
Galbanum,				00
Olibanum,	Surat Candy	114	0	00
Myrrh,	per Surat maund	15	0	00
GUNPOWDER,	,, per lb.	2	0	00
GUNNEE, Patts,	per 100	11	0	00
Ditto Bags,		12	0	00
Ditto Twine,				
HEMP, Koncan,	per Bombay Candy	60	0	00
Ghauty,	per Ditto	55	0	00
Northern,	per Surat Candy	50	0	00
HINGRA, Europe Market,	per Surat Md. of 44 seers	12	0	00
INDIGO Bengal, Europe Market,	per S. md.	90	0	00
IRON, Swedish Square,	per Surat candy	60	0	00
Ditto Flat,	,, ,,	60	0	00
English Square,	,, ,,	45	0	00
Ditto Flat,	,, ,,	43	0	00
Ditto Bolt,	,, ,,	45	0	00
Nails 2 a 3 Inch,	,, per cwt			
4 a 10,	,,			
Hoops,	,, per cwt.	10	0	00
Kentledge,	,, per cwt.	2	2	00
LEAD, Pig ditto,	Rs. ,, per cwt.	10	0	00
Sheet	,, ,,	10	0	00
Red,	,, ,,	12	0	00
White	,, ,,	14	0	00
China	,, ,,	13	0	00
LINSEED OIL, in Jar	none per	0	0	00
MACE, good,	per pound	2	3	00
MUHJEET	Surat md.			
Mocha,	,, ,,	7	0	00
Bussorah,	,, ,,	6	0	00
NAILS, Copper,	per cwt.	64	0	00
Ditto Brass,	Ditto	45	0	00
NUTMEGS,	per lb.	2	0	50
OIL, Cocoanut, 1 sort	per Bombay md.	4	1	00
Ditto Jengely,	Ditto ditto	5	0	00
PADDY,	per Moora 25 to	35	0	00
PAINTS, best white mixed,	,, per B. md	7	0	00
Black	,, ,,	7	0	00
Green	,, ,,	30	0	00
Yellow	,, ,,	6	0	00
Red	,, ,,	6	0	00
Blue,	,, ,,	16	0	00
PEPPER, Malabar,	per Bombay candy	140	0	00
Bhatcole,		142	0	00
Eastern,	,,	140	0	00
PEEPUR,	per S. maund	5	2	00
Mool,	per ditto	6	1	00
PITCH,	,, per barrel	15	0	00
PROVISIONS Irish,	per Tierce	80	0	00
Bengal		70	0	00
PUTCHOCK,	Surat maund	13	2	00
QUICKSILVER,	Rs. per Surat maund	32	0	00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort,	per Bag	7	2	00
Ditto unboiled 2 do.	do. do.	7	0	00
Ditto Moongy,	do. do.	5	2	00
Ditto Cargo,		5	0	00
SAFFRON, Free of Oil,	per pound	27	0	00
Mocha,		21	0	00
SAGO,	per Surat maund	2	0	00
SALAMONIAC,	Surat maund	24	0	00
SALT,	per rash of 40 tons	120	0	00
Rock,	per Surat maund	1	0	00
SALT PETRE,	per Bag	18	0	00
SANDAL WOOD, good,	per Bombay candy	150	0	00
SHELL, M. Pearl	Cwt.	13	0	00
SILK, Nankeen,	per pucka seer	16	0	00
Ditto, Canton,	15 seers to a B'bay md.	15	0	00
Ditto do.	do. do.	14	0	00
Ditto do.	do. do.	13	0	00
Bengal, Patnock 1 sort		12	2	00
SPIRITS, Brandy	,, per gallon	3	0	00
Hollands	per ditto	2	2	00
In Cases,	none			
Bengal Rum, in bond,	per Gallon	1	2	00
STEEL, in Tubs,	,, per cwt.	11	0	00
Bundle,	,, ,,	12	0	00
STICK, Lac, Bengal.	per Surat maund.	6	0	00
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	25	0	00
Ditto, 2 do.	do. do.	22	0	00
Ditto Batavia in Cannister,	per md. 41½ seers		none	
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat md. of 41 seers		5	2 00
Ditto 2 sort,		5	1	00
Ditto 3 sort,		4	2	00
Candy Chinchu,	per Surat md. of 43¼ seers	9	0	00
do. Canton,	do. do.	8	0	00
do. 2 do.	do. do.	7	1	00
Ditto 3 sort,		7	0	00
TAR, Stockholm	per ,, Barrel	30	0	00
TERRA Japonica,	per Bom. Cy.	40	0	00
Ghautee,	,,	80	0	00
Pegue,	,, Surat Candy	none.	00	
TIN PLATES.	,, per ,, box	21	0	00
in large slab,	per S. md. 40 seers	12	0	00
TINCALL,	Surat maund.	10	0	00
Borax,	Surat maund.	13	0	00
TURPENTINE,	,, per barrel			
Spirits,	none per ,, gallon	0	0	00
TURMERIC, Bengal, none	per Surat Candy	32	0	00
TUTENAGUE,	per Surat maund	10	2	00
VERDIGREASE,	per Surat maund	28	0	00
VERMILLION, China,	per paper	1	1	00
VITRIOL, Blue,	per Surat maund	16	0	00
WAX, Bees,	per Bombay maund	16	0	00
WINE, Claret, English,	" per ,, dozen	40	0	00
Port,	,, ,,	18	0	00
Madeira, 1 sort,	,, per ,, pipe	800	0	00
WHEAT, Jumboosier,	per Cd. of 8 Parah	34	0	00
Ditto Red,		35	0	00
Hansia, White,		36	0	00
Rajapoor,		32	0	00
Bengal	per Bag	6	0	00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	222	2	00
German Crowns,	per 100	214	0	00
Venetians,	per 100	498	0	00
Gubbas,	per 100	480	0	00

Freight to London, Dead weight 3 £ per ton
Light Goods 5 £
To China, 16 R. per Candy
To Bengal, None.

Of Canvass, Cordage, Tar, and some other articles the Retail prices are inserted, as Whole sales of these commodities occur but seldom.

Our quotations remain, as but little is doing in our Markets; the Freight to Europe above mentioned is what is has been actually paid, and what is at present demanded.

BOMBAY.

AUGUST 1ST.

English Invoices.

Ale and Beer, Hodgson's	100 *adv.*
Books, well selected,	15 ,,
Boots and Shoes,	*prime cost*
Carpetting,	10 *adv.*
Chintzes, for Furniture,	15 ,,
Confectionary, Hoffman's,	20 ,,
Cordage and Cables,	10 ,,
Cutlery, fine, Savigny's,	*prime cost*, to 5 ,,
Earthern-Ware,	10 *discount*
Glass-Ware,	15 *adv.*
Gloves,	15 *adv.*
Grocery,	25 ,,
Gun Powder,	,,
Hams and Cheese,	100 *adv.*
Hats, Bicknell's,	P. C. ,,
Hard-Ware,	15 ,,
Hosiery, silk,	25 ,,
——— Cotton,	*prime cost*
Hosiery, Fleecy,	10 ,,
Ironmongery,	15 ,,
Jewellery,	*no demand*
Linens and Muslins,	15 *adv.*
Maps and Charts, Arrowsmith's, and— Horsburgh's,	20 *adv.*
Mathematical Instruments,	10 *adv.*
Marine stores,	10 *adv.*
Millinery,	20 *adv.*
Music, new,	20 *adv*
Oilman's Stores :—	20 ,,
Perfumery from Smyth and Nephew,	20 *adv.*
Plate and Plated Ware,	10 *adv.*
Saddlery, Gibson	20 ,,
Shot Patent,	*no demand*
Snuffs,	*no demand*
Stationary,	P. C. ,,
Tin-plates	P. C. ,,
Toys,	10 to 20 ,,
Watches,	20 ,,